

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. RAMJASH AGARWALA, will remove on 14th June, 1921 to their new premises 24, Mangalore Street, Fort Road near B. I. Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. SHARIFF HASSUM & CO., have removed, from the 6th June, 1921, to their New Premises 24, Mangalore Street, Fort Road, near B. I. Office.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Ceylon Khaki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc. Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Poval Estate, 50, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

OWING to unforeseen delays in the completion of the Bank's new premises in Apollo Street, we regret that the removal from our present premises at Murrban Road advertised to take place on the 9th instant has been POSTPONED to a later date of which due notice will be given.

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

7, Murrban Road, 6th June, 1921.

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS RIVER CRAFT.

THE undernoted craft are available for immediate disposal at Bombay. An offer for one or a lumpsum offer for the lot will have every consideration.

Steam Tug "MASHONA," 5 "REBEL," 10 "H. M. 5 and 6 (Double deck hospital vessels.) Motor Lighter No. 10. Motor Launch "H. ELAN." One 15' Anchor Boat. Also delivery in Calcutta. One 35' Standard Motor Launch. For particulars, please apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & COY., Nicol Rd., Fort.

Post Box No. 122, Bombay.

THE EASTERN UNITED ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED. SINGAPORE.

WE are now accepting Motor Car risks which include all damages to Car, Uninsured Third Party Liability, Theft, Fire, Transit, Total Loss etc., at rates to be ascertained from—

WYNDHAM LOYD & CO., LTD., Chief Representatives,

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE First Term of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 17th August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or have passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates for admission to the College must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character. Those candidates who desire to obtain scholarships (Value Rs. 25 per annum) must present themselves on 1st JULY at 10 a.m.

Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final or Government Service Examination or possess the School Leaving Certificate are eligible for selection as scholars.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL, Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 8th June, 1921.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on Friday, the 17th instant, up to 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the work of filling in a plot at Elphinstone Road.

The whole earthwork measures 9,900 brasses when consolidated. A lump sum quotation for the whole work including shrinkage of earth should be given. Earth required for the work can be obtained from the Hill on payment of a royalty of annas eight per brass.

Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which shall be forfeited in case of withdrawal or refusal by the Tenderer to sign the Agreement on acceptance of his Tender.

Conditions of contract can be had from and plans and particulars can be seen at the office of the undersigned between office hours.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MEHWANJI BANA & CO., L.C.E.S., Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, 6, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MEMORANDUM OF SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

1. The Bank is prepared on the following conditions to train Indians in practical banking with the object of fitting them to hold positions of responsibility in the Bank. The ages of the candidates should not be more than 25.

2. Applications should be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Boards who will select the men to be trained in the various Circles.

3. Preference will be given to candidates who have obtained the degree of "Bachelor of Commerce" from the College of Commerce, Bombay, to Graduates of a recognised University of the United Kingdom or India or a person who has passed the examination of the Institute of Bankers in England and to those who have had previous banking experience. Others also may be selected who are highly recommended by persons well known to the Bank, but in their case they will require to satisfy the Bank as to their education, general knowledge, etc. Members of the existing staff of the Bank may also be selected and will be given the same opportunities as the others for acquiring practical knowledge.

4. Candidates will be taken on probation for three years and if, at the expiry of six months, the Bank decides that a candidate is likely to meet its requirements, he will be asked to enter into an agreement to serve the Bank as a Probationary Assistant for a further period of two and a-half years. If, at the expiry of this term, the Bank decides that a Probationary Assistant should be promoted he will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be promoted to the 2nd Assistant's grade and will be called upon to sign an agreement to serve the Bank for a further period of three years.

Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade shall on signing agreements deposit with the Bank in cash the sum of Rs. 1,000 for the due performance by them of the duties of their employment under their agreements. The Bank may, in lieu of a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000, accept an approved personal surety, in which case the Bank shall deduct every month 10 per cent. out of the salary of the Probationary Assistant or Assistant until the deductions amount to a sum of Rs. 1,000.

The agreements executed by Probationary Assistants and by Assistants on the 2nd grade will provide that if a Probationary Assistant or an Assistant intends to leave the Bank's service at the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the expiry of the period of the first three years' service before execution of the first three years' agreement in the case of the former, or at the expiry of the second three years' service in the case of the latter, six months' notice in writing must be given to the Bank. The penalty for non fulfilment of the terms of the agreement will be the forfeiture of the Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the payment of that amount by the person who executed a personal surety bond.

The Agreement will also contain a clause empowering the Members of the Local Boards to terminate the service of Probationary Assistants or Assistants at any time at their discretion on giving them three months' salary.

5. During the period of probation Probationary Assistants will draw Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 per mensem by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

6. The training in the first instance will, if possible, be given at a Branch, but the exigencies of the service may require it to be given at a Local Head Office. Probationary Assistants must undergo training and Assistants must serve the Bank wherever the Bank considers it advisable to send them.

7. The salary attaching to the Assistants, 2nd grade, will be Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

The conditions of entry into this grade will ordinarily be—

(1) That candidates have served for three years as Probationary Assistants or otherwise.

(2) That they have satisfied at Bank that they have a good practical knowledge of the working of a Bank and show promise of being able to manage a staff.

(3) That they have become Certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers in England.

8. An Assistant on the 2nd grade placed in charge of an Agency of the Bank will draw a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750.

9. Promotion to the higher grades in the service will depend upon the degree in which the Bank is satisfied with the Assistant and their work. When promoted to Staff Appointments they will be graded in accordance with the rules applicable to all Officers holding Staff Appointments and will draw the same pay and allowances.

10. The leave allowable to a Probationary Assistant will be fourteen days for every year's service and to an Assistant on the 2nd grade thirty days for every year's service. Leave may not be accumulated.

11. Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade who have attained the age of 21, shall contribute to the Bank's Pension Fund and shall abide by the rules of such Fund. Service rendered before the age of 21, or before being admitted to the Fund, shall not be held as service for pension.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 30th of June, after which date the first group of Probationary Assistants for the Bombay Circle of the Bank will be selected.

B. A. DON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of India.

Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION DEALERS, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. BONA-FIDE SALE

Of the stock in trade of the firm of Messrs. Minocher Kooka and Son, Provision Dealers 87, Abdul Rehman Street, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will by order of Messrs. Minocher Kooka and Son, the proprietors who are retiring from the business sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th day of June, 1921 and on subsequent days at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) each day at the premises as above, the whole of the stock in trade of the above firm consisting of 1—C. & B. Jams and Jellies; Morions provisions of all kinds, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, Cadbury's Chocolate, Southwell's Soap, Patang Medicines, and similar other kinds of provisions of well-known and standard brands. The goods will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 11 CASES COTTON SOOTHING. Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1921, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following—

Per ex S.S. "Orie" 11 cases each 20 pieces cotton soothing. 54in. by 33/40 yds. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within three days from the date of sale.

P.S.—Attention of Merchants is drawn to the following facts, viz., that the above mentioned merchant has converted the draft in Rupees and deposited the goods with a bank in Rupee Loan account on the 12th August, 1920, and this being much before the resolution passed by the Indian Merchants Association on the 22nd December, 1920, it can not prevent merchants from buying these goods.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, June 13th.

MESSRS. MODY & CO. AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

Medows Street Fort.

Opp. the New Share Bazar Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

By order of Messrs. Sabnis and Goregoaker Attorneys for the Transferee, the following property at Tan-del Street, containing 150 square yards, bounded on the East by the following mortgages: Koolsumbi, widow of Shaikh Hassan bin Mahomed Hassan Chawliker, Hawabi, wife of Shaikh Hassan bin Shaikh Hassan Chawliker, Shaikh Mahomed bin Shaikh Hassan Chawliker, Hawabi, wife of Shaikh Hassan bin Mahomed Hassan Chawliker and by the power of the transfers of mortgage, Messrs. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction on Wednesday the 15th day of June 1921 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of Fasadari and or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Tan-del Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy six feet in length or thereabout registered by the collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/3129 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 278 and Street Nos. 55-59 and bounded on the East by the Sweepers' Passage and on the North by the house of Mahomed Sayd bin Abdul Cader Moorgay on the West by the said Tan-del Street and on the South by the house appertaining to the Tan-del Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregoaker Attorneys for the Transferee at their office in Tamarind Lane, above the Shilohri Bank, Ld., Fort, or the undersigned.

MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee, Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Army woolen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING:—A large quantity of warm and cotton Blankets, Razas, Mosquitos, greatcoats, coats warm, Boots, tunic, Flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens wackets, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts, chaki, Drill, Pyjamas, warm and cool, flannel, flannel, Gunny Jerseys, Towels, Putties and etc.

Condition of sale will be read over on the spot. Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PROCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHOY & CO., Attorneys for Messrs. Tejpal Narsay, Pragji Dayal Horani, Tulsidas Mohanji and Kurehotum Arjun the executors of the Will of Arjun Khimji deceased and on account and risk of the mortgagors Byramshaw Hormosji Rao and Prunoz Jehengirji Boga in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, sell by public auction, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—All that piece or parcel formerly of Foras land but ground since redeemed with the messuage tenements and a stable standing thereon situate at Proctor Street without the Fort containing by admeasurement 6,688 yds. registered in the books of Collector under new survey No. 3/724 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Haji Essamli Hossain on the East and South by private passage and on the North by property of Pranjibhi Motiwala and which premises are assessed under D. Ward No. 2615/49 and Street No. 299 Proctor Street and are now in the occupation of Nuservanji D. Bharda and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayal Horani, Prunoz Jehengirji Boga or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, June 13.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Telephone No. 3109.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TARA TEMPLE LANE ON CHUNAM KILN STREET, OR LAMINGTON ROAD. Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the second Mortgagees Messrs. Lalaji Khushali & Co., and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of April 1920, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Keshav Govind Khedekar as also on account and at the risk of Narayan Narsoo Ketkar and Hari Anant Thattoe to whom the property was sold by the Mortgagor and subject to the rights of the first Mortgagees Messrs. Nathan, Sojanal and others, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, 1921, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land containing a portion of the lane which is known by the name of Chunam (Kiln) Street or Lamington Road and which is situate behind Khetwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Girgaon, D Ward and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 New No. 13572, Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. 286, and containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages building or erections thereon together with the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 39064, Street No. 2 D, and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Fawala, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Vitthoba Moraj, on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Ramchandra Gidh and on or towards the North by the passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground being a portion of lane known by the name of Chunam (Kiln) Street or Lamington Road, and which is situated behind the Khetwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-district of Girgaon D Ward and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 New No. 13572, Old Survey No. 186, and New Survey No. 27376, containing by admeasurement 375 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages building or erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 1900 (4) Street No. 2 C as follows:—East by the property of Waman Damodhar Pitale, West by the property of Anand Rao Krishnarao, South by a passage and North by the property of Sabaji Jawan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the second Mortgagees, in their Office No. 5, Bell Lane Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO. AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 621.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th June, 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and easy chairs, mirror, bedstead, bed, wardrobe, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapots, cupboards, bookshelves, one Oliver typewriter etc. By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned:— 6 Pieces of washing check. By the order of the party concerned:— Encyclopaedia Britannica, a tea basket weaving apparatus, boots, shoes, books, aluminum utensils, etc. By the order of Holland-Bombay Trading Company and on a/c and risk of H. R. Mody Princess St., Jumna Masjid, Bombay. 5 C/s and 96 boxes of assorted aromatic chemicals and perfumery. By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. a lot of Nensukh pieces. The property of a Hindoo gentleman:— One proue Victoria with a Horse complete turn out.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1921.

PENS!!! RAZORS!!! WATCHES!!!

FRESH STOCK.

Prompt Execution.

Blackbird Re. 2-11, Watermans Re. 6-7, Swan Re. 2-8, Safety Re. 6-7, Kipp Razer Re. 4-14, German Crown and Sword Re. 3-8, German Lilliput Re. 2-12, Wilkinson Re. 4-4, Joseph Rodgers Re. 2-8, Railway Regulator Pocket, Re. 4-14, Nickel, 13in. 10 Jew. Lever Re. 12-8, Silver, 13 Lever, 15 Jew Rad Re. 20, Rolled Gold square 13in. 10 Jew Rad or plain, Re. 17-8, Rolled Gold, 15 Jew, Faw Jew, Fine Rad, Paris saddle, Re. 20, Rolled Gold Expanding Bracelet Re. 6-8, Silver Re. 3, Pocket Electric Lamp Re. 4-8, Rubber Stamps of all Designs, Re. 4, Cycles, Typewriters, Spare Parts and Accessories for all things and Stationery Available Whole Sale and Retail.

LOVELUCK & CO.,

Post Box 280, Madras.

BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as new. As 8 each. New 8-6, Blackbird Nib son 1-15, Kipp Razer Re. 4-14, German Crown and Sword Re. 3-8, German Lilliput Re. 2-12, Wilkinson Re. 4-4, Joseph Rodgers Re. 2-8, Railway Regulator Pocket, Re. 4-14, Nickel, 13in. 10 Jew. Lever Re. 12-8, Silver, 13 Lever, 15 Jew Rad Re. 20, Rolled Gold square 13in. 10 Jew Rad or plain, Re. 17-8, Rolled Gold, 15 Jew, Faw Jew, Fine Rad, Paris saddle, Re. 20, Rolled Gold Expanding Bracelet Re. 6-8, Silver Re. 3, Pocket Electric Lamp Re. 4-8, Rubber Stamps of all Designs, Re. 4, Cycles, Typewriters, Spare Parts and Accessories for all things and Stationery Available Whole Sale and Retail.

MATHEWS & Co

80 Meadows Street, (Opp. Curawalla) Bombay.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves, Mr. Mallick's Patent 1-1/2 inch cookers, Criterion and Bannister 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Electric Stoves and Irons, Bapala and all kinds of Stoves and Lamp shades.

D.D. Postwalla & Co.

876, Hazrat Road, FORT.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.

TO-NIGHT at

6-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

A CINEMA ATTRACTION OF UNIQUE INTEREST.

Madan Theatres Ltd. present their

SECOND SELECT ORIENTAL

MASTERPIECE.

"Dhruva Charitra"

OR

"The Pole Star"

A Mythological Spectacle of Great Beauty.

SPARKLING PHOTOGRAPHY.

"Dhruva Charitra."

The Most Enchanting Story of

ANCIENT HINDU MYTHOLOGY.

Played by a full cast of well-known

European and Indian Artists including

JAMES MCGRATH PATIENCE COOPER.

MSLSLE, DORROS MASTER MOHAN.

MUNSHI AGA HASHAR

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRE'S LTD

TO-DAY AT

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

WORLD-PICTURES

present

RUBY

DE REMER

IN

"DUST OF DESIRE"

A Rapid Fire Photoplay.

Full of action and Suspense.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LTD

TO-DAY AT

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

An Original and Sensational Drama

featuring

"ASTREA"

The Amazing Woman

"ASTREA"

A remarkable Woman of extraordinary

STRENGTH

and

VERSATILITY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Warren Kerrigan

IN

THE COAST OF OPPORTUNITY

Adapted from the well known novel by

PAGE PHILLIPS

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

MORNING AFTER

Pollard Comic

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 10th June, 1921.

	To-day's Prices
July	12 38
October	13 18
Jan.	13 73

Liverpool, 10th June, 1921.

July	8 31
Oct.	8 66
Jan.	8 55
Mar.	8 95

London, 10th June, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1 3 4 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	35 1 2 U. S. d.
Bar Gold	111 Firm

New York, 11th June, 1921.

July	13 15-1
Oct.	13 70-3
Jan.	13 70-3

London, 11th June, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1 7 8 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	35 3 4 Steady

WHEATS.

London, 4th June, 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—92 1/2 lbs.	
June-July Quoted	80/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—321/2 lbs.	
June-July Quoted	80/6
AUSTRALIAN—F. A. Q. 77	
WHEAT Afloat to U. K.	37,90,000 Qrs.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	214 1/8
Hongkong Bank	291
National Bank	239

SEEDS.

London, 4th June, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Best Bold	June-July, Value	2182/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs.	ex-Ship June-July	218
RAPESEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	June-July	220 1/4
RAPESEED, Argentine (La Plata)	June-July	217 3/4
RAPESEED, Argentine (La Plata)	July-August	217 1/2
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	June-July	243/4
FORIA RAPESEED—	June-July, Quoted	2 19/34

METALS.

London, 4th June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	272 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	272 1/2
Copper Brasses	2112
Yellow Metal	9 3/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	227

EXCHANGE.

London, 9th June 1921.

On London at Paris	47 00
In Italy	not received
In Germany	253 00

New York, 9th June, 1921.

Demand Bills	373.63
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London, 10th June, 1921.

On London at Paris	47 31
In Italy	78 25
In Germany	254 00

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 1/2, 1980/90	2713/4
Victory Bonds 4 1/2	278
War Loans 5 1/2, 1923/27	237 13/16
Consols 2 1/2	246 X. D.
Rapee Paper 3 1/2	237 1/2
Indian Stock—3 1/2, Sterling Loans 67 X. D.	
Government Securities 3 1/2	289
7 per-cent Indian Loan	23 1/8 premium

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August	11
Plantation First Latex Crops June	9
Tone	—

COPPER.

London, 9th June, 1921.

English Best Selected Copper	273
Standard Copper G. M. B.	273 1/2
Tin Block	2108 1/2
ALINSEED CALOUTTA June-July close	201/4
Seller quiet	—

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 9th June 1921.

Stockholm	10 89
Christiansburg	23 61
Amsterdam	11 33
Switzerland	22 20
Belgium	47 03
Athens	62 00

London, 10th June, 1921.

Stockholm	10 88
Christiansburg	23 61
Amsterdam	11 37
Switzerland	22 21

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 11th June, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 17/32
Doc. Acceptances 3m/4	1-3 9/16
For Demand	390
American Dollars	203
Hongkong Dollars	270 1/2
Shanghai	196
Yokohama	179 1/2

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

	11th June, 1921.
Brass	84 85 0 0
Do.	87 8 0 0
Do.	114 87 8 0 0
Do.	112 86 0 0 0
Do.	124 50 0 0 0
Do.	2 43 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 11th June, 1921.

	per Maund, Rs. & p.
Copper	34 15 0 0
Do.	1 93 0 0
Do.	1 1/4 103 0 0
Do.	1 1/4 104 0 0
Do.	1 1/4 103 0 0
Do.	2 95 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	25 0 0
French 6 1/2 inch	25 0 0
Copper Eng. 1/2 inch	27 0 0
Brass Bars	38 8 0 0
Lead	55 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bombay, 11th June, 1921.

8 30 p. m	10th June, 1921.	Bazaar	Terms
Ready		Rs.	s. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-90	---	70	0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-90	---	69	0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	---	73	0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	---	11	0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	---	11	0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	---	12	0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	---	13	8 0
Linseed, Brown Thick	---	13	8 0
Teelseed, White 95-15	---	80	4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	---	75	8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 60-50	---	70	0 0
Teelseed, Black	---	60	0 0
Poppyseed, White	---	14	8 0
Gr. and nuts	---	68	0 0
Mowra	---	7	0 0
Barley	---	48	0 0
Carrotseed	---	47	8 0
V. cotton Seeds	---	41	0 0

DARBAR AT JAIPUR.

MAHARAJA PRESENTED WITH KHARITA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAIPUR, June 10.

This morning at the Darbar held in the palace, the Hon. Mr. Holland, on behalf of the Viceroy, presented to the Maharaja the Kharita recognising and confirming his adoption of Maharaja Kumar Man Singh as heir and successor to the Gadi of Jaipur. H. E. Viceroy fervently hoped the adoption would bring peace and happiness to the Maharaja, and felt confident that his son would follow the example of His Highness and his predecessors in loyalty and devotion to British Crown.

Mr. Holland in the course of his speech said that Indian States were confident of working out their own destinies by steady advance towards the translation of realities of humanities, and the new conceptions of righteousness, justice and liberty.

At the Darbar, the Maharaja, Maharaja Chandra Sen, member of the Jaipur Council, read the following telegram received by the Maharaja from his Majesty the King-Emperor:

"I cordially congratulate you upon selection of Kumar Man Mukat Singh as your heir. To both of you I send my sincere good wishes and look forward to continued prosperity of yourself and the State."

MAHARAJA GRANTS CONCESSIONS.

Proceeding, the Rai Bahadur read the speech of the Maharaja who was unable to attend the Darbar owing to ill health. In the course of the speech the Maharaja made several important pronouncements concerning the welfare of his subjects by remission of certain arrears, release of a number of prisoners and increase in annual grant for educational and medical purposes. His Highness hoped that his son would follow the footsteps of his predecessors in unswerving loyalty to the Person and Throne of the Sovereign and in cordial friendship that has subsisted so many years between the Government of India and the Ruling House of Jaipur.

Concluding, the Maharaja thanked Lord Reading for an act of justice in the matter of the adoption, which relieved His Highness of great anxiety.

A Press Note gives a list of bodies and individuals who have sent loyal messages on the occasion of the birth-day of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

His Excellency the Governor in Council acknowledges with thanks the messages received and greatly appreciates the sentiments of loyalty to which they bear witness.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast of the Peninsula, and has extended into Gujarat and Bihar. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Konkan and Malabar; and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Mysore. Few falls also occurred in South Rajputana, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and North Madras.

Chief amounts were.—Table Island one, Cherrampunji three, Jessore, Nerrampore two, Calcutta, Mythening, Burdwan one, Saugur, Khand one, Purnea, Darbhanga and Udaipur a half, Rajkot three, Amroli one, Ratnagiri three, Marmagao, Nizamad three quarters.

Temperature is high in the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Increase in Orissa.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. 5 a.m. to 4 p.m.	June 1st to 10th	1919.	1920.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 76 1 05	In. Ct. In. Ct.	In. Ct. In. Ct.	In. Ct. In. Ct.
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 92 1 33			
Esplanade (Gok. Te)				
Hospital	0 75 1 35			
Byulla (J. J. Hpl.)	1 59 2 03			
Komp & Co. (C. Hill)				

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in.	29.607
Temperature of Air	84 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80 0
Dew Point	73 5
Relative humidity of Air	0 513
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky)	cloudy—10
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	91 7
Minimum do do	81 6
General direction of Wind	SE, S, SSW, W
From Midnight to Midnight	
Movement of Wind	miles 213
Fall of Rain	inches 0 54
Total fall during month	do. year 0 57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	0 51

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Friday	17th June	h. m. 48 24	ft. in. 27 1 25 8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Friday	17th June	h. m. 3 47	ft. in. 3 47 20 0

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—this Fortick's Malted Milk is a food-drink, it helps nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add water only.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Horlick's Malted Milk

Horlick's Malted Milk

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MARBLE BUST OF LOK TILAK

The Marble bust of Lok. ordered by him and purchased by his Sons is now to be seen at his Gayakwad Wad, Poon.



This son writes:—

TO THE EMINENT, SOULTOR

MR. Wagh,

DEAR SIR,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complete success, and I liked it extremely. Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to be mightily for your prosperity. With kind regards.

Poon City, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours,

(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier's sculpture studio, Glasgow Bombay.

FOR

Satisfaction of Fitting

Durability of materials

Please pay us a visit

New Stock of

Woollen, Silk and Cotton

Suitings just opened.

A. R. Abdurrehman & Co.

Churchgate Street, Tailors.

Fort, BOMBAY.



Oh! yes, 'Wincarnis' is invaluable in restoring health to those who are

Weak,

or Anaemic,

or Nervous,

or Run-down."

The outstanding advantage of 'Wincarnis' in restoring health is due to the fact that 'Wincarnis' possesses a four-fold power.

'Wincarnis' promotes new strength, new rich blood, new nerve force, and new vitality—all at one time.

Because 'Wincarnis' is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder, and a Nerve Food—all in one.

As a Tonic, it tones up the system. As a Restorative, it restores vitality. As a Blood-builder, it builds rich, red blood. And as a Nerve Food it promotes new nerve force.

Thus this four-fold benefit, acting upon the system at one time, gives a delicious feeling of new life to the whole body.

Just give 'Wincarnis' a trial. You will be delighted with the result.

But be sure you get 'Wincarnis'. Don't trust substitutes.

WINGARNIS

Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

RAI SAHEB DE DASS'S SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE FREE

APPLY TO THE: SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY 30/2, HARRISON RD. CALCUTTA

KOSMOS (Circular) TAXIMETERS

1st and 2nd class

Cannot be tampered with. In this respect we claim that they are quite different to the other Taximeters in Bombay.

They can be converted to Single Tariff in half an hour, when the time comes.

FOR HIRE

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17 0 13	17 0 13
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15 21	13 15 21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0 13	8 0 13
Madras Mail	8 40 25	8 40 25
Poona Mail	11 30 45	11 30 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5 14	12 5 14
Poona Express	19 40 7 55	19 40 7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0 22	9 0 22

B. & C. F. RAILWAY.
The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0 15	14 0 15
Gujarat Mail	11 10 20	11 10 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45 20	7 45 20
Fast Passenger	21 30 7 12	21 30 7 12

DADAR G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Council of management will be held to-night at 9 p.m. at the office Khannoo Building L. J. Road, Dadar.

TANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.
During the last month of May, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 481. Among them the number of new admission was 481.

MRS. NIKAMBE'S INSTITUTION.
Mrs. S. Nikambe, Principal, Jamnasham House, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay writes:—Mrs. Nikambe's Institution for Married Indian Ladies re-opens on June 16th. Hours from 1 to 3-30 p.m. Widows and unmarried ladies are admitted.

D. T. MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.
In the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Charitable Dispensary, No. 1 & 2, Ripon Road, during the month of May, 1921, 718 patients were treated in this dispensary, of which 591 were males and 116 were females including children, and their daily average was 45 to 60.

CITIZEN'S CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITALS.
Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarny will deliver a lecture on the above subject, on Saturday the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. Shrivastav. The lecture will be held at the Citizen's Co-operative Hospitals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TH. D. TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.
During the month of April last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 243. Among them the number of new admission was 243.

PATHAN DIES FROM ASSAULT.
The Coroner concluded the inquest regarding the death of Pathan, an Arab, who died as a result of the assault on him by three Mahomedans in the room of a woman, Fatmabai, at Kamatipura, on the 8th instant, under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Durrani. The jury recorded that the death was caused by the fracture of the skull, resulting from the deceased having been struck on the head with a stick by one Gaffar, one with a truncheon by one Karim, who were being aided and abetted by two others, Mahomed and Durgai.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.
The Institute of Commerce, Kalbadevi Road, which has hitherto been conducted by Mr. A. J. Mukati, has now been fortunate in securing the services, as Joint Principal, of Mr. R. S. Bhargava, Corporate Accountant, and later Senior Lecturer in the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Prospective students of the Institute of Commerce can rest assured that the long experience of Mr. Bhargava, combined with the personal attention he gives to each student, have infused fresh life into the Institute, which is now able to give a very good training in Accountancy at moderate rates.

FIRE AT FORD AUTOMOBILES.
DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT TEN LAKHS.

On Saturday last, the Ford Automobile (India) Company's building situated at Hughes Road was on fire. This is one of the new buildings on the Gamdevi side of the Road, that contribute much to beautify the locality. The building is owned by the company itself and is used as their store and show rooms and consequently there used to be goods—mostly Ford cars—worth several lakhs in the building.

The fire was noticed about 1-30 p.m. in the left wing between the general offices and the store room and at once the Fire Brigade was communicated with, whereupon engines from almost all stations came on the scene one after the other. The flames were brought under control about 3 p.m. but before a portion of the roof of the store room had come down and other parts of the building were gutted more or less. There was a stock of petrol tins just a few feet away from the building and had not those tins been placed by the neighbouring surrounding people at the instruction of Sub-Inspector De Sa the fire would have very easily assumed a far more dangerous aspect. The damage has been roughly estimated to be between eight and ten lakhs of rupees. The whole asset of the firm is said to be insured with the North British Insurance Company, Ltd. The amount of damage would have been considerably more than what it has been, if all the cars which were in the show rooms at the time, were not taken out as soon as the flame was noticed.

The Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Stenson, Inspector Copping and Sub-Inspectors De Sa and Shaik were present at the scene of the fire.

LATE MR. WILL CROOKS, M. P.

A STOUT CHAMPION OF LABOUR.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.) LONDON, June 5.
The death is announced of Mr. Will Crooks late Labour Member for Woolwich Division.

[The late Mr. William Crooks was born on the 6th of April 1852. He was apprenticed to a cooper in 1866 and had been a member of the London County Council since 1882. He was elected Mayor of Poplar in 1901 and worked as the Chairman Poplar Board of Guardians from 1905 to 1906. He sat in Parliament as a member of the Labour Party for Woolwich from 1903-10 and was made a Privy Councillor in 1918.]

A CHOICE FOR LIQUIDATION.

VOLUNTARY OR COMPULSORY?

ANGLO-INDIA COLONIAL S. N. COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

(From a Shareholder.)

A meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-India Colonial Steam Navigation Company Limited was held in the Empire Theatre on the morning of the 12th instant, when Mr. Lakshmidas Taisrey presided and Mr. Barjorji Framji Bhargava made the following statement about the management of the Company's affairs, since 9th March last.

At the outset, Mr. Taisrey said they all must have known from the papers with what object they had assembled that morning. They have met those not with a view to passing any resolutions but with the object of hearing an explanation from Mr. Bhargava about the administration of the Company. He then called upon Mr. Bhargava to proceed with his remarks.

MR. BHARGAVA'S STATEMENT.

Mr. B. F. Bhargava then made the following statement:—
When on the 18th March last the petition for winding up the Company came on for disposal before the Court, the Court pursuant to the wishes of the shareholders, dismissed the application. At that time Mr. Moos, who had worked as Provisional Liquidator of the Company for two months and a half, and had done nothing beyond settling a claim for Rs. 40,000, submitted his bill of remuneration for Rs. 20,000. After some discussion Rs. 10,000 were settled and the Court ordered the Directors to take immediate possession of the Company. Only two of the Directors were in Bombay and two others were outside Bombay. As there was no quorum of four Directors immediate possession could not be taken. The Directors who were abroad were immediately wired that they should come to Bombay immediately or else resign. On the 6th April they wrote resigning their Directorship. Thereupon Mr. Noble and Mr. Shroff were appointed Directors in their place.

The Directors did everything in their power to raise a loan in the negotiation of which Mr. Shaporji Billimoria and Mr. Havelivalla were chiefly concerned. Mr. Billimoria brought an offer from the Japan Cotton Trading Company, the terms of which were that repayment should be within two years at the rate of 7½ per cent interest on the security of the Carlton House and for the first six months interest was to run at the rate of 6 per cent, one lakh of rupees. Having regard to the stringency of the money market this offer was fair. There was only one condition which was unfair, and it was that the Japan Company insisted upon having a lease of three years of their office premises in the Carlton House. The terms of Mr. Havelivalla's Loan were an advance of Rs. 12 to 13 lakhs on the security of the Carlton House to be repaid within a year, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum, but if the time for repayment was extended for another year, brokerage at the rate of 2 per cent was to be charged. A discussion about the condition of these two loans occupied a very long time, and it was eventually decided to accept the Japan Company's Loan. However, at the last moment the Solicitors of the Japanese Company tried to introduce absolutely new and impossible conditions, viz., that our company should pay Income Tax upon the interest of the loan and that the whole loan should be repaid within six months. This was largely responsible for the delay, if any.

FREE WORK BY DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS.

Continuing Mr. Bhargava said:—
“In the month of April the Directors called their eight meeting and they are charging a single pie for the trouble. Similarly the majority of the members of the Shareholders Committee are working without any remuneration. In the month of May, the Directors called several meetings in which even shareholders were invited for consultation. Complaints have been raised in the press that Directors come to a final decision, that there has been a waste of money, and in the course of time call money will be demanded. I have given a full reply to this complaint through the medium of the press. The Directors frankly admit that there has been some delay but they assert that they are not responsible for the same. The Japanese Company and the Solicitors are guilty of that delay. I called loudly upon those who complained that the Directors could not come to a final decision to refer to the minute books of the Company from which they will find a resolution that as soon as the Tata Loan was paid off, voluntary liquidation work was to be proceeded with.

As to the second complaint about the waste of money, my answer is that even in the midst of stormy waves the Directors went on high seas to examine the vessels and the expenditure incurred thereon. In this connection I cannot but say that had not Mr. Noble come forward with a voluntary help of Rs. 20,000 from his own pocket, he would not have been able to economize the expenditure which we have actually done to his help.

On the 6th of April we took possession and at the end of the month we gave notices to the employees dispensing with their services. There is a boat which is 43 years old. This fact was not known at the time of the purchase. Again Lloyd's certificate was necessary with this boat. We have come to the decision that we must treat the sale in connection with this boat. Again as regards the Brunton Works of Cochich we have found that the Title Deeds are effective, and the land tenure is absolutely unsatisfactory. In these circumstances the Directors have resolved that the agreement should be treated as null and void. As regards the steamer ‘Agia’ and ‘Howard,’

a fraud has been committed in the purchase thereof, and after full consultation a similar resolution has been come to about the same. Sixteen lakhs of rupees of the allotment money are in arrears and we were doing our best to recover the same when we heard of the winding up petition made by the Tatas. There are also doubtful bills for repairs about which a similar resolution has been made. Dealing with the question of compulsory liquidation Mr. Bhargava said that the shareholders feel very sorry for the position. The Official Liquidator will get at least one per cent commission on every sale of the assets of the Company. The present Directors are working without any remuneration and to that extent a Company will be a gainer. The shareholders are the owners of the Company and it is open to them to do what they think proper in the interest of the Company.

“NOTHING BUT COMPULSORY WINDING UP.”

Mr. Chotia said that on the 9th March it was resolved that the Company should go into voluntary liquidation immediately. But nothing of the kind had been done as yet, and therefore the only alternative was to get the Company compulsorily wound up by the Court.

At this stage, Mr. Chotia began to deal with unnecessary matters whereupon on the protest of the shareholders, the President requested him to come to the point.

Mr. Havelivalla said that he was very sorry for having separated from the Committee. If the shareholders were to tell him that he had adopted a wrong attitude he was prepared to offer an apology, but he would like to give his reasons for separation. He said that pursuant to the resolution of the 9th March, he time and again called on the Directors to hold a meeting for voluntary winding up, but he was informed that the Directors were engaged in economising the expenditure and that such meeting would be held later on.

MR. RAHIM VALLIMOHAMED.

Mr. Vallimohamed said that Mr. Bhargava's statement was true and accurate. “We have also heard Mr. Havelivalla's explanation,” proceeded Mr. Vallimohamed, “but it is a pity that those challenged in the course of his address Mr. Havelivalla has failed to contradict Mr. Bhargava's statement. Mr. Havelivalla's explanation compels me to say a word or two. It is only for the first time to-day that Mr. Havelivalla informs us that he retired from the Committee. He has never informed us before that he had so retired. Mr. Havelivalla was working behind our back and without our knowledge and I personally as a brother several times ask him as to what he was doing but he gave us no information. It was only when we came to read his affidavits that we knew that he had made certain allegations against us.”

Mr. Jethabhai said that the present Directors were working without any remuneration and had been able to effect considerable reduction in the current expenditure. They deserved their best thanks for what straight and honest work they have done up to now. He suggested that the Directors must be encouraged in their present laudable efforts which were bound to bring good results. The shareholders were not likely to profit by compulsory liquidation.

PRESIDENT'S WINDING UP.

The President, in winding up the proceedings, observed that he was not a shareholder of the Company. Nevertheless, he attended every meeting and was closely investigating into the work that the Directors were doing and as an independent person he gave his opinion that if the Company had not repaid any material gain by their efforts up to now the Company had not been a loser in the slightest degree. In the end, he exhorted those present not to be impatient but to give the Directors a breathing time and said that it was impossible to bury the Company before it was dead.

After the vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Proprietor of the Theatre the meeting dispersed.

BREAK OF MONSOON.

BOMBAY GETTING CLEAN.

After a few preliminary light showers Bombay had “real” rain on the night of Friday last which continued in right earnest until the morning of Sunday, with a break here and there. Since then, again up to the time of writing this, there has been no rain on Sunday, and it appears from the blue sky that there is much likelihood of the city being inundated with plenty of showers just now. It is rather a difficult thing to prophesy in any matter and more particularly in regard to the weather. Many people have made and lost their reputations in this risky business.

To revert to the showers that this city had, it is superfluous to say that they were very welcome after the nightmare of dust for the last few months. Never was the city more dusty, also more dirty, than during this year. This was due, to a great extent, to the universal scarcity of water. With all respect to the Municipal Commissioner, who is so very partial to his pet child, the city was really dirty, although no one can say with any degree of certainty whether it is the “cleanest city East of Suez.” Opinions differ. The rains, however, have washed the city clean, and the streets are now free from dust. That is something to be thankful for in these days. There is a pleasant transformation in the atmosphere and it is almost sweet smelling in some parts. This last statement must be made and taken with very great caution in the northern parts of the island which contain the “depressed” or “suppressed” wards of the city.

On Saturday Mr. Clayton, District Magistrate of Howrah delivered judgment in case in which Sarfat Ali and two other millhands of New Central Jute Mill of Ghosory in Howrah were charged with rioting and assaulting Mr. Harper, the mill manager. The Magistrate convicted all accused and sentenced them to six months rigorous imprisonment each. (A.P.)

CAN LEPROSY BE CURED?

EXPERIMENT BY PANDIT KRIPARAM.

Pandit Kriparam of the Shikhar Kumar Ghose Leprosy Mission, started his experiment of curing leprosy at the Acharya Leprosy Asylum yesterday. It may be known to the public that the Panditji has undertaken this experiment simply with the object of convincing those interested in his mission, that leprosy can be cured perfectly and that poor lepers who have once for all given up all hopes of cure can be restored to their old places in society from which fate has thrust them out. To begin with, the Panditji has selected six patients from the Acharya Asylum, who seemed to be the oldest inmates there and whose cases are apparently the hardest and most complicated.

One of the six lepers is a Mahomedan aged forty five. This man was a cultivator and has been suffering from mixed leprosy for the last seventeen years. He was admitted to the Acharya Leprosy Asylum on the 30th of March, 1916.

Another one is an Indian Christian, aged thirty-seven. He was a carpenter by profession and has been suffering from the disease for five years. Among the greatly developed signs of leprosy on his person are, that he has got thickened skin on the whole face especially eyebrows, nose, lips and chin. There are nodules on ears, face forehead and chin. Both his ears are enlarged and he has got the ulceration of posterior and lower part of the pinna of the left ear and slight loss of hair on the brows as also enlargement of the nipples. There are thickening of the skin of both hands. The little toe on the right foot has been removed leaving only a small projection.

PRONOUNCED CASES.

The third of the batch is a Hindu youth of twenty-three, who was a student. He has been suffering from leprosy for the last eight years and was admitted to the Asylum on the 30th June, 1919. He has got all the signs in common with others of the batch, in addition to the thickening between eyebrows, thickening of nose and ulceration inside and outside, and enlargement of ears.

The fourth man of the batch, a Goan, has been suffering for the last six years. He is twenty-two years old. His grandfather also was a leper. He was admitted to the Asylum on the 6th of July 1916. He has lost his eyebrows and eyelashes and has got thickening between eyebrows. His nose is markedly thickened and covered with healed ulcers. His right ear and pinna are very much enlarged and has got hypersensitive over whole of the back. There are numerous white spots over the right scapula and his chest is covered with such white spots. His hands are enormously thickened.

The fifth man, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-five, was admitted to the Asylum on the 11th December, 1916. He has been suffering from leprosy for twelve years. He was a motor driver by profession and had suffered from gonorrhoea and syphilis. His nose-bridge has fallen and skin is very much thickened; besides, he has got all other signs in common with the previous four patients.

The sixth man, a Hindu, aged forty-eight years has also got the similar signs as the other five.

SIX MONTHS' TREATMENT.

It is understood that it will take about six months to complete this great experiment and all this time the Panditji proposes to remain in Bombay and so also Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose, Secretary of the Mission. The original idea of Mr. Ghose, as may be remembered by the public was that there should be a Leprosy Hospital where not only lepers should be treated but students also should be taught the methods of the Pandit's treatment. But, in case of any delay in having a hospital for the present, the Mission proposes to raise a fund to carry on the treatment-work in different asylums. It is also understood that a strong Committee is being formed at Bombay and the mission's work here will be carried on under the guidance of this Committee.

The Secretary of the Mission expresses gratitude on behalf of the mission to Mr. Gavindlal Shivalal Motilal for his very kind and valuable help to the Mission.

BAN ON N.-C.-O. AND KHILAFAT MEETING.

COCHIN DY. COLLECTOR'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) MADRAS, June 1.

A Cochin telegram says that order has been issued by the local Deputy Collector prohibiting Non-Cooperation and Khilafat meetings arranged to be held in British Cochin at which two Congress workers from Erannaculum were to speak.

AN N.-C.-O.'S SUCCESS.

ELECTED MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) MADRAS, June 11.

A Rajamundry message says that Mr. Ramachandra Rao, a Non-Cooperator has been elected as Municipal chairman of Rajamundry by fifteen votes, his rival getting only ten votes. Mr. Ramachandra Rao was one of the accused in the recent Godavari Security cases.

1,200 ASSAM LABOURS ARRIVE AT AS NSOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) ASANOL, June 11.

About twelve hundred coolies arrived this morning by a special train. Two coolies suffering from cholera were removed to the hospital. Suitable arrangements were made by local bodies to supply foodstuffs to coolies. The railway authorities arranged good drinking water. Coolies were now divided into two batches. Swami Shradhanand of Raniganj took the batch booked for the E. 1. Railway while some volunteers accompanied the batch booked for the B. N. Railway.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE MEETING DISALLOWED.

APPLICATION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

LAHORE MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) LAHORE, June 11.

A meeting of the City Congress Committee was convened for this evening at the Bradlaugh Hall, it having been notified that only members producing certificate of membership would be allowed. But before the meeting was held the District Magistrate of Lahore served on Pandit Rambhaji Choudhri, President of the City Congress Committee an order under the Seditious Meetings Act prohibiting the meeting on the ground that a genuine committee meeting did not require to be held at a big hall such as the Bradlaugh hall. Pandit Rambhaji noted his protest, but complied with the order and the Congress meeting was not held.

At a meeting of Municipal Committee of Lahore to-day Mr. Abdul Aziz, Barrister and Mr. K. Balliram an Indian Christian were elected Vice Presidents. Both are new members.

REPRESSION IN BEGOON.

GENERAL DISCONTENT AMONG PEOPLE.

The President of the Servants of Rajasthan Society wires under date 7th June from Ajmer:—

Repression continues in Begoon. Cattle are prohibited from leaving villages. On the 29th May four Kisans who went to secure permits for grazing cattle in the Kheri pasture in Gwalior territory were arrested by Begoon police, who had no powers of arrest in foreign territory. The Gwalior police kept aloof as spectators. These Kishans are imprisoned in a Jagirdar's fortress and it is alleged that along with sixty previously confined Kisans are daily beaten. Flogging also prevails in villages. Rajnesh of Bedla who has been appointed Kamdar of Bijolia Court of Wards is removed and the Rajaji is invested with the powers. Disaffection is increasing. The Satyagraha movement is gaining strength. People in every district firmly adhere to non payment of taxes until *lagat* and *begar* are removed. This has been reported to the Durbar. Discontent exists everywhere. Grain is scantily available in towns. In Kotah state many people are called in *begar* to make *haka* for royal shikar.

PROCLAMATION OF SEC. 144.

TABLES TURNED ON MAGISTRATE.

(From a Correspondent.) JUBBULPORE, June 7.

Meers, Varma, Nakhre and Tajuddin visited Gadawara and Narsingpur last week and organised successful meetings. They reached Goteagon on Tuesday and to their surprise a notice under section 144 was posted at the station in which District Magistrate declared that he had information of the meetings held at Goteagon and that of the speeches delivered against Government servants advocating violence. But the fact is that there had been no meetings since the District Magistrate took charge of his office. Narsingpur and Gadawara have also been proclaimed under section 144. Prohibition extends practically to the whole district. A public meeting of the first instant was abandoned but the standing committee of the Provincial Congress Committee met for two days. A grand procession was arranged and the whole territory of the district became enthusiastic. People liberally responded to the appeal for Swaraj Fund. Policemen surrounded the procession and one overzealous Extra-Assistant Commissioner was much troubled seeing the response of people. His running from shop to shop to ask people not to join the procession and the people doing contrary to it made him a laughing stock of the city.

A very interesting incident resulted from the proclamation of section 144. Tables were turned on the District Magistrate. The Tahsildar though not the Secretary of the Agricultural Association, convened its meeting. The Secretary protested. The meeting was held under orders of the District Magistrate not in the place originally notified but in his bungalow. Non-Cooperators attended and told him that no public meeting could be held after the proclamation of section 144. In reply to which he said it was being held under his orders. But being told he had no such powers. He turned the meeting from the public to an informal one. The Secretary declared it was illegal as he had not convened it and the Tahsildar had no authority to convene it and it was dissolved.

Mr. Varma has written a letter to the District Magistrate, challenging him to have the speakers who have advocated violence in their speeches.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

WEATHER PERMITTING.

By kind permission the Band President and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Regt. will play at the Esplanade Band 6 p.m. (S.T.).

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS Vs. MIDDLESEX.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.) LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12 a.m., June 11.

The match between the Australians and Middlesex commenced to-day at Lords before twenty thousand people. The weather was fine but dull, and the pitch was slow. The Australians won the toss and put Middlesex in. The champion country fared badly on a difficult wicket and were all out for 111 Hendren being the top-scorer with 34. Armstrong was in great form with the ball taking five wickets for fifteen.

The Australians on going in did little better scoring only 93 for six wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

ANOTHER WIN FOR AUSTRALIANS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.) LONDON, June 4.

Weather was bright, and there was fresh breeze blowing when twelve thousand spectators assembled at Lords to-day to watch the resumption of the match between the Australians and Middlesex. The wicket was in good condition.

The Australians, who had made 93 for 6 wickets on the previous day, were dismissed for 171 of which Ryder contributed 34. For Middlesex; Lee took 6 wickets for 33 runs. In their second innings, Middlesex made 90 of which Hearn made 45 including, eight fours and Kild 11. These two alone attained double figures.

For the Australians McDonald took 5 wickets for 25 runs and Armstrong 3 for 18. The Australians scored 32 for 2 wickets in their second innings and thus won the match by 8 wickets.

AUSTRALIANS IN GOOD FORM.

(Special for the “Chronicle.”)

The ease with which the Australians have disposed of Middlesex clearly demonstrates the vast superiority which they exercise over any English County. Middlesex last year won the County Championship with 15 wins out of 20 games played and this year they are again going strong with 6 wins out of 6 played.

By their victory over Worcester Northamptonshire have gained their first County victory for the season and Worcester occupy the bottom place in solitary splendour. Kent's victory over Yorkshire comes as a surprise.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.) LONDON, June 6.

Northants beat Worcester by innings and 20.
Kent beat Yorkshire by 9 wickets.

PERSONNEL OF ENGLISH TEAM.

MEAD INCLUDED IN TEAM.

(Special to “The Chronicle.”)

The complete Test Match team which met the Australians at Lords to-day in the second encounter is as follows:—J. W. H. T. Douglas (Captain), C. B. Fry, D. J. Knight, Evans, Hendren, Hearn, Woolley, Durston, Parkin, C. P. Mead and Strudwick. The inclusion of Mead will no doubt give general satisfaction. He is a great bat and last year topped the Hampshire averages with 50.65. He scored six centuries during the season. C. B. Fry was certainly batting well in mail week, but it is extremely doubtful if he can now stand a severe test. The loss of Hobbs is quite irreparable.

HOBBS UNABLE TO PLAY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.) LONDON, June 6.

Hobbs is unable to play in the Test Match at Lords and the following will complete the team:—Fry, Evans, Mead and Strudwick.

HOBBS' ABSENCE CAUSES DISAPPOINTMENT.

EFFORT TO INCREASE ENGLISH BATTING STRENGTH.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.) LONDON, June 6.

The absence of Hobbs from the Test Match is most disappointing. Specialists have forbidden him to play as his broken thigh muscle is not yet sufficiently healed. Fry, who has recovered from his recent injury, is playing at a special request of the Selection Committee who have made a big effort to increase the batting strength and give a good variety of bowling, but the cricket point out that there is still something of a tail with Durston, Parkin and Strudwick.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.) LONDON, June 4.

Recd. 2 a.m., June 11.

A team of ten professionals Captained by Duncan has been selected to play in the Anglo-American International Golf Championship at Glenageary, Perthshire, on June 6th.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, June 13, 1921.

WHITEWASH.

"White-washing dignified to a fine art"—such is the verdict of even an avowedly pro-official journal like the "Bengalee" on the report of Sir Henry Wheeler on the exodus of labour from Assam and the tragic happenings at Chandpur. A perusal of the lengthy official communique embodying this report leaves the ugly impression on one's mind that in this deplorable affair Sir Henry Wheeler has been the evil genius of the Bengal Government and that but for his deliberate refusal of facilities for the transshipment of the labourers from Chandpur and other places, the tragedy of Chandpur, with its aftermath of epidemic, deaths and sufferings, not to say anything of sympathetic strikes all over Eastern Bengal, would not have occurred at all. Sir Henry's own conduct being open to serious question, it is impossible to accept his report as impartial. On the other hand, one is forced to conclude that it is a deliberate attempt to whitewash the conduct of every official concerned, including his own. The report is also calculated to whitewash the planters of Assam. The Assam Government also attempted the same task a few days previously in their communique. In the opinion of both Sir Henry Wheeler and the Assam Government the entire trouble has originated from "Mr. Gandhi's followers" and they refer to the speeches at the Sarma Valley Conference in September, 1920 and at a non-cooperation meeting at Ratabari on May 1st this year, to prove this fact. They do not, however, tarry to reflect that such a large movement among the labourers, as has been witnessed, could not have occurred unless there was some real grievance at its background. Both Sir Henry and the Assam Government in their lengthy communiques dilate on the economic depression from which the tea gardens were suffering for some time previous to the exodus and try to persuade the public to believe that in spite of these conditions, the "coolies" were paid handsomely and were well off in every respect. But the facts that have come to light go directly counter to the official conclusions. The Assam Government state that "information" in their possession shows that on some of the affected gardens "the rate for the daily task, which is frequently supplemented by ticca earnings, was from four to five annas for men and from three to four annas for women." As against this here is a statement from the Brahmaputra Valley correspondent of "Capital":—

"In the opinion of a large number of people the tea-garden labourer is now, and has been for a long time past, inadequately

paid. . . it is economic hardship and not political propaganda that is responsible for the things that have happened. In 1910 official figures state that tea garden men, women, and children were paid per month Rs. 5-11-6. Rs. 4-6-7, and Rs. 2-11-11, respectively. In 1919 the figures were Rs. 6-2-9, Rs. 5-3-3, and Rs. 3-1-5. These figures include ticca, diet, ration, subsistence allowance, and bonus. . . it would have been little short of miraculous had they (the economic conditions) not made an impression on such a large body of workers as garden labour forces, and the present situation was bound to come sooner or later."

It would not be far wrong to hazard the statement that the correspondent is in close touch with the planters, if he is not actually a member of the planting fraternity. In any case, his statement is as worthy of credit as that of the Assam Government. If, as the correspondent states, the above was the scale of pay in 1919, it is not unreasonable to infer that this year a still lower scale of pay has been obtaining. Even if we hold that the figures given by the correspondent have prevailed in the gardens this year too, the Government estimate of the average earnings of the labourers proves to be a good deal wide of the mark. Let it be noted that the correspondent remarks that the scale he has quoted includes ticca, diet, ration and all other allowances. If some or all of these are deducted—as must have undoubtedly occurred in many gardens hit by the slump—what remains for the labourers, assuming that the total wage is adequate which it is assuredly not? The latter themselves have stated that they were in receipt of only six pice in the case of men and three to four pice in the case of women, daily. This statement is entirely corroborated by the figures which the correspondent of "Capital" has given. The remark of the Assam Government that "the stories of wage rates of a few pice a day are false" will, therefore, fail to carry conviction to any impartial mind. If the Government are anxious to convince the public that the "coolies" were being paid adequate wages, why should they not have published the scale of actual wages paid, say a month previous to the exodus, in some of the well-known gardens? They could have easily ascertained the figures. This they have not done and instead they advance the vague statement that the "coolies" were getting so much per month and so on. If the planters are also sincere, let them quote the scale of wages they were paying to their labourers. We observe that they have been studiously silent on the point, though they dilate to any length on the happy demeanour of the "coolie" and his cattle and plot of kitchen garden.

The Assam Government seem to have been aware all along of the grave condition of things in the tea plantations, though, with a view to exculpate themselves from the charge of indifference towards the sufferings of the labourers, they now seek to lay the blame on the shoulders of the "non-cooperators." The Assam Government observe in their communique that "Government and the Tea industry have for some time past recognised that in view of the rise in prices some adjustment of wages is called for throughout the province and that the appointment of a commission of enquiry was in contemplation." But, we have it from the Government themselves that the idea was abandoned in view of "the depressed state of the industry which makes it impossible for most gardens to contemplate any increase in expenditure." Could any confession on the part of a responsible Government be more damning than this? They abandon the enquiry (which would have led to the amelioration of the hardships of the labourers) because the planters, who had till then earned enormous dividends and had not shared them with the labourers, would be faced with the prospect of a curtailment of their swollen profits! Who, after this, will fail to admit that Mr. Andrews' charge against the Government that they sided openly with the employers and the wealthy and refused to protect the poor and helpless was absolutely justified? A depression in the industry ought to have been considered the opportune period in which to institute the inquiry, for the sufferings of the labourers would be most acute at the time. But though fully realising the likely consequences of the depression in the industry, Government, it now appears, deliberately refrained from coming to the rescue of the poor men, lest such a move should affect further the pockets of the planters! They proceed to tell us that "they are fully prepared to examine further the whole question of wages when the present excitement has subsided and they consider the time opportune." The time, perhaps, will become "opportune" for the Shillong officials when all the tea gardens are emptied of labour. The inaptitude of the Assam Government would be hard to beat by that of any bureaucracy on the face of the earth. And yet, without a proper enquiry, they

have the hardihood to declare that the labourers were paid adequately and that the statement of the "coolies" themselves that they were getting only a few pice is false. The time is past when the *parte* statements of officials of whatever status would be accepted without question. Sir Henry Wheeler has attempted to whitewash the outrageous conduct of the Gurkhas at the Chandpur railway station. He denies that undue force was used in clearing the station of the "coolies" and minimises the injuries of the latter. But the evidence of eye-witnesses, including the staff of the station, gives the lie direct to Sir Henry's conclusions. More than a hundred victims of Gurkha ruthlessness were treated by local medical men and about forty of them had received injuries of a grievous character. Sir Henry denies that bayonets were used, but some of the wounds were of such a nature that only a sharp instrument like a bayonet could have inflicted them. Sir Henry contends that the "coolies" were obstructing the traffic, but this is flatly contradicted by the station staff. That the Divisional Commissioner and District Traffic Superintendent, who were present on the occasion of the assault, should have felt constrained personally to interfere to restrain the ferocity of some of the Gurkhas, does not go to show that the troops were behaving with exemplary restraint and humanity. As to the sanitary arrangements and relief of destitute labourers, Sir Henry attempts to convince the world that everything possible was done, but the overbearing attitude of the health officer sent by Government and his premature departure rendered impossible all chances of Government help in this direction being availed of.

Finally, Sir Henry makes a great point of Government's neutrality in the whole affair. It would appear that with the aid of charitable funds at the Divisional Commissioner's disposal, nearly 1,400 "coolies" had already been despatched by steamer from Chandpur to Goalundo, when suddenly instructions were despatched by wire from Darjeeling forbidding any further use of funds for the transport of the "coolies." Every day the number of the "coolies" arriving at Chandpur was swelling and the epidemic of cholera was daily taking an increasing toll from them. Most of them were starving and were absolutely destitute. If not on grounds of humanity, at least on those of public health, they should have been quickly despatched from Chandpur. One of the vernacular papers of Calcutta has published the urgent letter of the Divisional Commissioner, dated 17th May, addressed to the Bengal Government, in which the Commissioner pathetically appeals to the latter as follows:—

"It is needless for me to urge that for the sake of humanity as well as to protect the residents of the places situated on the route of the emigrants from possible violence and outbreaks of epidemic and disease the State should bear the cost of repatriation of the destitute emigrants."

But the Bengal Government, in which such stalwart "patriots" and "shining lights of democracy" as Sir Surendranath Banerjee and Sir P. C. Mitter are prone to be "partners," deliberately turned a deaf ear to Mr. De's frantic appeals to their humanity and commonsense—leaving the thousands of starving wretches, men, women and children, to their fate, because, forsooth, in a fight between Capital and Labour, the Government must remain "neutral!" State neutrality with a vengeance, indeed! It is strange that Government's neutrality makes its existence felt only when the interests of employees are affected and that it disappears and a strong partiality for the employers shows itself when the interests of the latter are threatened! How was it that facilities for transport were withheld from the labourers immediately the planters raised a hue and cry that they were being ruined and that the "coolies" should not be allowed to proceed further? We referred the other day to a telegram from the head office of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., in Calcutta to their agent in Chandpur, in which it was stated: "Have interviewed Government Secretary who requests us place no further special steamer for coolies; also requests us not to issue any tickets on local Government officials' requisition. This cancels arrangement made with Collector. Understood Government issuing instructions all concerned." Sir Henry Wheeler says there has been "some misundersanding" regarding this telegram and that this "has been explained" to Mr. Andrews in Darjeeling. We wish that Sir Henry had been more explicit. Did or did not the Secretary to the Bengal Government express a wish that no more steamers be employed to transport the coolies and that no tickets be issued to even such as were able to pay for them? As we have said, the attempt of both the Bengal and Assam Governments to whitewash their

own deeds and to screen their proteges, the white planters, will deceive no one. On the other hand, their attempt has made it only too clear that before the "vested interests" of the "ruling race," all other considerations have to go to the wall. Even when the country's finances were faced with a deficit of eighteen crores, the Finance Member showed himself as only too willing to oblige the tea planters by abolishing the export tax on tea, because of the "slump" in the trade. But when it came to the question of considering the hardships of thousands of labourers affected by the same "slump," the humanity of the provincial Government dried up—because such an enquiry might result in reducing the profits of a handful of planters! Who, after this, will fail to agree with Lord Reading that it is one of "the fundamental principles" of British rule that "there can be no trace—and must be no trace of racial inequality" in this unfortunate land?

THE PREMIER'S INSULT

The Government of India in their recent communique on the British Export Credits Scheme sought to convince the people of this country that the proposal to exclude India from the operation of the scheme originated from themselves and the Secretary of State, as in their opinion "India would derive no benefit from participating in the United Kingdom scheme." They have issued this explanation with a view, no doubt, to remove the impression in the mind of the Indian public, and especially of the mercantile community of this country, that the decision of His Majesty's Government to exclude India from the scheme was prompted by any financial interests alien or hostile to India. The Government of India also, doubtless, expect that this explanation would dispel from the mind of the Indian public the idea that the Premier intended in any way to insult India when he made the reference to the exclusion of the country. But, stern facts belie the explanation of the Government of India. We do not know when the latter suggested India's exclusion from the scheme, but here is a resolution adopted at a meeting of the executive of the India Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held "early in May," and conveyed, we are informed, to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade on the 5th May 1921:

"This this meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that the proposal to extend the export credits scheme to British India and British possessions in the Far East, including Hongkong, is not only unnecessary but that it will prove mischievous and harmful to the interests of traders with those markets. The existing financial facilities and highly organised banking arrangements are deemed amply sufficient."

A resolution similar in terms was passed at a meeting of the China Executive Committee. The Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in a meeting held on the 9th May approved of these resolutions and adopted them in the name of the Chamber, adding a rider to the effect that "the scheme should only be extended to trading operations with countries whose financial organisation had been broken down by the war." Whether the views of the Government of India were communicated to His Majesty's Government before or after the communication of those of the India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, one cannot but be struck by the strange similarity of arguments used by both for the exclusion of India from the scheme. Like the Government of India, who believe that "there is no difficulty in India obtaining credit"—by paying interest at 7 per cent. to investors in Great Britain!—"for the commodities she requires," the India section too is convinced that "the existing facilities" and "highly organised banking arrangements" are "amply sufficient." Though they do not expressly state so, the Government of India also believe, no doubt, with the Manchester Chamber, that India is not a country "whose financial organisation had been broken down by the war." Did not India maintain her credit abroad, by the sale of Council Bills, never mind the cost thereof? Will the Financial Member of the Government of India vouchsafe any explanation of this strange coincidence of views? We know that the Government of India are anxious to dispel the impression in the mind of the public here that the country's interests are not being subordinated to those of British merchants. But when the latter themselves tell us that the inclusion of India in the scheme "will prove mischievous and harmful" to their interests and proceed to request His Majesty's Government to enforce the exclusion of India and the latter readily fall in with the view, the public of this country may be pardoned for entertaining the apprehension, in spite of all

that the "patriotic" Government of this country may say to the contrary, that the springs which move the financial machinery of this country have their source in London and Manchester. The public of this country are not so gullible as the financial jugglers of Simla and Delhi believe. They refuse to accept the naive explanation of the Government of India. If, as Government of India maintain, His Majesty's Government have only acquiesced in the suggestion made by the former, one would like to know why the Premier went out of his way to refer to the so-called failure of the mercantile community of this country to honour their contracts. This gratuitous reference shows that the Premier meant deliberately to insult India, by pointing to her exclusion from the Empire credits scheme as a punishment for her "short-comings." As we have already pointed out, the insult is a sharp reminder to India that her interests must ever be held subordinate to those of alien exploiters and that any resentment against this arrangement will only draw forth insults such as Mr. Lloyd George has thought fit to hurl in her face. And the people of India owe it to their self-respect to demand instant withdrawal of the atrocious libel, though it comes from the mouth of the head of the Empire.

Notes of the Day.

Hole and Corner Methods.

While the spokesmen of the bureaucracy, and their admiring circle of non-official supporters indulge in any amount of talk about the blessings of publicity regarding official doings and pronouncements, what actually transpires at the conclaves of our "democratic" legislators gives the lie direct to their professions. Two committees, with non-official majorities, have already sat to deliberate upon questions of the utmost public moment, but instead of seeking all possible publicity for their proceedings they have deliberately chosen to shut out the Press and conduct their deliberations in camera. There was nothing to hide from the public in connection with the labour of the Committee dealing with the Press Act, but the Committee, at the express desire of the non-official members, chose to work in the dark. So also in connection with the deliberations of the Finance Committee, we are told the non-official members insisted on shutting out the Press. The attitude of the Committee is in strange contrast to that of the Finance Committee of the British Parliament, to the sessions of which the Press is freely admitted. This week the Committee on repressive legislation will commence its sessions and it is stated of good authority that the Press will be again refused admission. Is this the way that upholders of the new regime are going to demonstrate its truly democratic character? Why do these "legislators" refuse to permit the light of day to penetrate the dark chambers where they hatch their mean schemes of public weal?

Why They Do It.

In this connection we are glad to see that the "Eastern Mail" of Delhi has entered an emphatic protest against the reactionary attitude of these pillars of the new constitution. Our contemporary remarks: "Hole-and-corner work of any kind is or ought to be repugnant to democratic institutions, and the only reason we can suggest for the reluctance of these popularly-run committees to take the public into confidence is that the members have no confidence in themselves; they fear the light of day upon their acts, or perhaps they are afraid of the ridicule that their sayings and doings may excite in the country generally. If this is indeed so, and we cannot conceive any other reason, then these committees had far better never have been assembled. If their handling of the witnesses who appear before them is so ridiculous that the proceedings cannot safely be published, consistently with the self-respect of the members, then surely their reports will not be worth the paper they are printed on."

Our contemporary is right in its diagnosis of the strange repugnance of the new legislators to publicity, when it concerns their own contribution to the evolution of public measures. This show would be given away if the public came to see what mere puppets most of the non-official members are in the hands of the veteran wire-pullers like Sir William Vincent or Mr. Halley.

A Diplomatic Blunder!

"Nemo" writes in the "Outlook":—

An Anglo-French dignitary tells me that in an unreported speech to a native audience, Lord Reading referred to himself as "an Oriental and member of a persecuted people." There may be ethnological truth in this, but my friend condemns it as a diplomatic blunder of the worst kind. The great mass of the Indian people will not be impressed by having a member of a persecuted race sent to them as the Viceroy of the King. Emperor. Lord Reading was sent to India because he is a statesman of the first rank, not because but in spite of the fact that he is "a member of a persecuted people." If he made the remark reported, he allowed for the moment his racial feelings to outweigh a sense of his position.

We do not know when Lord Reading spoke of himself as "an Oriental and a member of a persecuted people," but if his Excellency did so he spoke the truth and we have no doubt any "native audience" would appreciate his candour in speaking out the truth.

A SITUATION.

CONFERENCE OF OWNERS AND MINERS.

SUGGESTION OF FLAT-RATE REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12 a.m., June 11.

The premier has replied to the Miners' Executive that the Government has nothing further to propose and its offer of May 27th cannot be prolonged more than a fortnight.

LONDON, June 6.

The Coal-owners held out an olive branch to the miners last night. Evan Williams, President of the Mining Association, sent a letter to Mr. Hodges, saying that at a meeting of his Executive today, he would propose that the Miners should be invited to meet them and talk the matters over. Mr. Williams says that the Premier's time-limit with regard to ten millions subsidy introduces a factor which the Coal-owners cannot ignore. He points out that although the offer does not affect them, financially, it is immensely valuable to workers and Coal-owners, who are desirous that they should not lose it.

The Miners' Executive have accepted the Coal-owners' invitation and the conference opened today.

"CHASING WILL O' THE WISP".

Mr. Thomas Spencer, Trustee of Derbyshire Miners' Association, speaking at Alfreton, today, said that the Miners' Leaders must recognise that they were beaten on the question of the National Pool. They had been chasing Will o' the Wisp, while thousands of Miners' families were starving, and the country heading for ruin. There would be no excuse, he said, for the leaders rejecting the Coal-owners' offer to discuss the wages question from a practical point of view. The threatened withdrawal of the ten millions subsidy necessitated somebody making a move in the direction of settlement.

The conference between the Coal-owners and the Miners is proceeding, and it is expected that the Owners' proposals will be submitted to the delegate conference of Miners, which will decide upon the next step.

MR. WILLIAMS' SUGGESTION.

Mr. Williams stated at the Conference, which has adjourned until tomorrow that he now realised that the substance wage for the lowest paid workers should be guaranteed, and was prepared to suggest a flat-rate reduction of three shillings per shift extending over a period of six months in order to stabilise the wages.

PREMIER'S LETTER CREATES SENSATION.

INSISTENCE ON TAKING BALLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The definiteness of the Premier's letter to the Miners has created a sensation among the recipients. A significant point in the letter is the suggestion that a Miners' Ballot should be taken on the rejected Government proposals during the fortnight, while the offer is still open. Hitherto rejection has been the result of voting by District Councils.

The "Sunday Times" insists upon the desirability of a ballot. A meeting is being held by Colliery Engineers of Scotland to demand a ballot to test the real feeling of the Miners on the question of the resumption of work.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

HOW COST OF PRODUCTION IS TO BE ASCERTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

A few particulars are available regarding yesterday's coal negotiations, but it is understood that not a single word was said about the national pool. Nevertheless, smooth progress was made and the outlook in favour of settlement is greatly improved. One point on which agreement was reached was that items which could be treated as costs of production should be mutually agreed by the National Board on agreed principles. This will meet the miners' strong objection that the pre-war system of audits are unfair because labour is charged up with items properly relating to capital expenditure.

ANOTHER GRAVE LABOUR CRISIS.

ENGINEERING AND PAINT TRADE AFFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The country is unexpectedly faced with the threat of another grave labour crisis over the troublesome question of a reduction in wages, and this time in the Engineering Trade.

The Engineering and National Employers' Federations have given notice of their intention to issue wage reduction notices on June 7th. The reductions comprise six shillings to Time-workers, and fifteen per cent of piece-workers, and also the Ministry of Munitions Bonus. This is the result of

NORTHERN IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS' FIRST SITTING

SERVICES OF INTERCESSION FOR NEW PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The first sitting of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland was opened at the City Hall by the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Fitzalan, today, when Major Honourable Hugh O'Neill, Member of the Imperial Parliament was elected Speaker. There were inspiring scenes at the official services of Intercession for the New Parliament which were held in Belfast Churches. Sir James Craig, Unionists, Lord Mayor and the Corporation attended at the Cathedral where the Lord Primate preached. He said that they held Ulster in trust for the Empire.

OPENING NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

KING AND QUEEN PROVISIONALLY ACCEPT INVITATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

It was announced in Belfast today that their Majesties King and Queen, had provisionally accepted Lt.-Col. Sir James Craig's invitation to open the Northern Parliament on June 22nd. They will cross to Belfast by the Royal Yacht attended by the Naval Squadron, Mr. Lloyd George may accompany the Royal Party.

SINN FEIN PLOT FRUSTRATED.

LIVERPOOL ESCAPES FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Liverpool has escaped a frightful disaster by the frustration of a Sinn Fein plot to blow up huge tanks containing thousands of gallons of petrol on the London and North Western Railway's premises at Edgehill. Miscreants were discovered by armed guards with whom revolver shots were exchanged in darkness, but in the course of the fight the miscreants escaped.

INQUEST ON BODY OF A VICTIM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.

At an inquest on the body of a victim who was shot at Shepherd's Bush on May 14th, presumably by Sinn Feiners, a verdict of "Murder by Persons Unknown" was returned.

A detective said that nobody had been arrested. Information had been obtained but the informants refused to come forward. It would be unfair to compel them to appear because they would probably be shot. The coroner said that it was the duty of the Police to ascertain who was responsible for the crime and congratulated the Jury for not fearing to record their verdict.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES BILL.

BITTER STRUGGLE EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

A bitter struggle is expected regarding the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, which was brought up in the House of Commons for second reading, today.

Sir Donald Maclean moved rejection on the ground that the measure was retrograde and dangerous, also inconsistent, because while Government declared that the main objective of the Bill was the military necessity the Allies under the Bill did not face better than the enemies.

Mr. Baldwin replied in a conciliatory tone, emphasising the necessity for action at the present critical juncture, and proposing at a later stage a move establishment of a committee to investigate working of the Act, report to Parliament annually and to suggest removal of protection from industries which failed to make progress.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR TWO YEARS.

The Employers state that the Unions have taken up "Non Possumus" attitude towards the employers' proposed reduction in two instalments. The Delegate Employees' conference stated, before a decision was announced, that they were endeavouring to obtain modified proposals and to compromise the settlement with a three-shilling reduction wages, in two instalments, as has been announced in the Paint Trade.

OPERATIVES ACCEPT OFFER OF CONFERRING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The Lancashire Cotton Operatives have accepted the offer of the Minister of Labour to attend the Conference today, but the Employers have deferred their decision owing to the short notice.

"SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!"

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

POLICY OF "HEADS I WIN—TAILS YOU LOSE."

MR. HASAN IMAM'S INTERVIEW EXPLAINED.

(BY MAHOMED ALI.)

I

I am afraid from our repeated experiences in the past it appears to me that England is preparing a case for fighting against the Turks, now that its pet Greece, has had sufficient hammering from the Turks in Anatolia and has no hope left of crushing the Turks unaided, and it is this fear that makes me regret all the more the intervention of Mr. Hasan Imam. He appeared to me to be unduly reticent so far as the public was concerned when he landed at Bombay last April. His excuse at the time was that he regarded the matter still as a subject of negotiations, and since he was not a delegate of the people but a nominee of the Government chosen to explain the Muslim attitude on the subject of the Turkish Treaty, the people were not entitled to demand from him an account of his work in England or even a review of the situation from his personal point of view. But he is no longer reticent, and if he is consistent, we can only conclude that no further negotiation is possible, and that his own interview given to the Associated Press as well as the despatches of those stormy petrels, the Correspondents of English newspapers in Turkey, are but a prelude to the fresh outbreak of hostilities between England and Turkey. No news, as the Muslims have learnt from the experience of the last few years, is always good news; which means that the Greek innings which commenced with such éclat is now over, and the Turks are now about to begin theirs, which makes their British backers far from comfortable.

THE PRISONER OF THE BOSPHORUS

At first the Nationalists together with their brilliant and brave leader, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha were "rebels", and as it is customary with England, she did not wish to "partly with the rebels." The puppet government at the head of which was the Prisoner of the Bosphorus, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khalifa of Islam, had been made to sign through a few graceless myrmidons of 10 Downing Street, a treaty at Sevres on 10th August last. What more was there to be done but for Mr. Lloyd George to ask the Indian Khilafat Delegation to announce an equally abject surrender? And this was the only reply given more than a month later to a detailed and clear representation of 10th July that we had addressed to him and to the other Allied representatives at Sna. To this we gave the only reply that those who stood up for Muslims and for Islam could give, viz., the dictum of our Prophet that "no obedience is due to a creature of God which involves disobedience towards the Creator" with which our Spa representation had closed.

As for the Turks their reply was given in characteristic fashion. The Prime Minister acknowledged in his interview with the Indian Muslims for whom Mr. Hasan Imam was the spokesman on the 12th March that "the Turks can fight well if he cannot talk." Glorious as has been the Turkish tradition with regard to fighting, I do not think they ever fought so well as they have done in Anatolia with greatly attenuated resources, and literally with their backs to the wall.

In a long dispatch that I sent to the "Bombay Chronicle" from Paris a year ago almost to a day, I prophesied—and really it did not require much perspicacity to venture to play the role of a prophet—that if within a few weeks the Greeks did not take Eskishahr and Afun-Kara-Hisar in order to make further resistance impossible, they would give up the job in despair and would even wrack their revenge on those who had deceived them with the vision of a grand and with a cheap success. I had then indicated that in his own country Venizelos was seated none too firmly on the middle, and was enabled to carry on only with the help of Great Britain by filling prisons with his political adversaries. He had staked his all on this Turkish adventure, and whatever support he received in his own country was in the main due to the hopes he had created of re-establishing a Greek Empire with the help of Great Britain. If a victory could not be purchased at the low price indicated in his glowing prospectus the bubble would burst, and the first to go with it would be Venizelos, the would-be reviver of the Byzantine Empire. My prophecy came true sooner than I had anticipated and its fulfilment was almost literal.

BRITAIN'S REAL ROLE.

Venizelos from that moment disappears from the scene and one would have thought that with the return of King Constantine the contemptible "Tino" of the Allied Press—a complete reversal of the Turkish Treaty—would immediately commence. We have seen how, in spite of the most categorical denials, it was proved to the hilt that this would have been the case if only Italy and France were the Allies. But this was reckoning without the host, Indian Muslims, whose loyalty to the British Government was a by-word, and had, in fact, been made a reproach to them by their British allies in India, had since the Tripolitan War learnt by bitter experience time after time that England was now a bitter enemy of Turkey, and every day made it

more and more clear that she was the most implacable enemy of Turkey leaving perhaps Czarist Russia. Therefore in my Presidential Address at the Lucknow Khilafat Conference at the end of last February I did no more than voice Muslim feeling in giving expression to my fears that, while some Indian Muslims were on their way to England in the mistaken belief that they had been invited to take part in the London Conference, negotiations were perhaps going on behind the scenes for urging even "contemptible Tino" to put on the mantle of Venizelos and claim the heritage of the Ottoman Turks in the old Byzantine Empire as the price of recognition by the Allies including France, through the good offices of Great Britain. The London Conference was not only a hoax for the Indian Muslims, who found that the banquet was over even before these invited guests had arrived, but was a cruel farce for the Nationalist Turks as well. In the few hurried meetings of the Conference one unsatisfactory proposal was put forward after another only to be withdrawn in equal haste. To take only one instance, the Allied proposal of a Commission to enquire into the statistics of population in Thrace which the Turks so readily accepted, was withdrawn for no better reason than its rejection by the Greeks. This proposal, I might mention, had been put forward by us in our representation of last July addressed to Mr. Lloyd George at Spa in these words:—

"If to-day, when the Turks are threatened with war, and there is danger of Great Britain acquiring, in your own words, a fatal reputation of finding 'unanswerable' reasons when the time comes for breaking its faith, the least that Muslims are entitled to is a pledge to be taken in Thrace. But it should be taken under conditions leaving no possibility of doubt about its fairness and the absence of all compulsion, and we urge that the agency for taking such a pledge should include representatives of the All-India Khilafat Conference."

FAVOURING THE GREEKS.

This suggestion went entirely unheeded at the time; but it is now clear that even last February when the Allies adopted it for their own, though of course in a form not half so fair as we had suggested, it was never intended that effect should be given to it. The policy of the British was to say to the world, "We have done our best to put an end to all fighting. We have brought the Greeks and Turks together and have also brought Ankara and Constantinople to the same Round Table for a Conference. It is true that somehow Turk and Turk seem to have made up their differences, but the Turks and the Greeks have not. In the circumstances what more can the poor Allies do but to let these silly people fight it out between them while the Powers keep the ring?"

But it is manifest that even this benevolent policy of concluding peace by prolonging war was the result of a careful calculation that the Turks would come out second best in this struggle. The recognition of the "rebels" as a Government, even though merely a *de facto* one, was intended to be short-lived. But Mustafa Kemal has once more upset the best-laid schemes of mice and men. England has not been a disinterested spectator even if she has been no worse. The very gentlemen who had made Mr. Hasan Imam their spokesman in their interview with the Prime Minister had openly questioned the neutrality of England whom she professed to be merely the umpire while Greek and Turkish claims were being put to the arbitration of the sword. It is true British denials were easily forthcoming and they were characteristically categorical. But British denials, no matter how categorical, have long ceased to carry any more conviction to those for whom they were mainly intended than British pledges and solemn undertakings. However for our present purpose it would not do if I declare that nobody ever believed that Great Britain was a disinterested spectator in this cruel game. British spies were at work in Anatolia as the execution of Mustafa Saghir only too clearly proves. This compatriot of mine is serious not entirely unknown to me and for all that I know he may be the same person who wrote to me in London from Geneva asking me to have him employed as the Constantinople correspondent of some Moslem Indian newspaper, and subsequently addressed to me an Open Letter printed with a Red Crescent asking for financial assistance of Constantinople just when we were endeavouring to secure the assistance of Mr. Monaghan to send a mission of relief to the refugees from Smyrna. If it is the same person that was now exploiting in the expressive phrase of the recent cable the protective phrase of Indian Muslims in Ankara. I am glad I was not party to his exploitation of the prestige of Indian Muslims in Constantinople.

SYSTEMATIC MISREPRESENTATION. But to revert to the activities of the British, it was not only in Ankara that efforts were being made to improve the

(Continued on next page.)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

CANADA AND ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE ONLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

A Quebec message states that Mr. Meighen has sailed to attend the Imperial Conference. It is stated that he is prepared to propose that the only subjects in the Agenda capable of being definitely debated at present are preparation for the special constitutional conference, general review of the Empire's foreign problems, particularly as they affect the Dominions, the advisability of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and a preliminary consideration of some working method of arriving at a common understanding regarding external affairs concerning all parts of the Empire, as a preliminary to the proposed constitutional conference. It is understood upon reliable authority that Mr. Meighen will only support the renewal of Anglo-Japanese Treaty conditionally upon its being satisfactory to the United States. Mr. Meighen is particularly anxious to postpone the discussion of military and naval defence. He considers that Canada's financial position prohibits her embarking on a substantial naval programme at present.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

THE "OBSERVER'S" OBSERVATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 5.

Recd. 6 p.m., June 11.

The "Observer," welcoming the members of the Imperial Conference and dwelling on their outstanding political qualities, says that, so long as the Empire partners recognise their linked destinies and share them in common, and are prepared to concert their several policies for common action in common tasks, the future can have no possible fears for us. The impending Conference defies a parallel.

NEED OF ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

FRENCH PAPERS' ADVOCACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The idea that the Anglo-French Alliance would be the best method of restraining extremists who are constantly making the trouble between the two Nations which was mooted after the London Conference, is now being vigorously advocated by a section of the French Press headed by the "Petit Parisien" which argues, *inter alia*, that France would not be anxious to occupy the Ruhr if she knew she could rely upon the British support of her general policy.

The "Petit Journal" and the "Figaro" to-day however argue that it is impossible that the Anglo-French interests should always be in harmony, especially in the Near East, while the "Matin" thinks that the Alliance would be incomplete without America. Official quarters in London regard the moment as inopportune for raising the question of the Alliance, owing to numerous issues which are awaiting settlement affecting the whole question of Anglo-French relations. Meanwhile the French have apparently been successful in shelving the Bologno Conference on the subject of Silesia.

AERONAUTICAL DEVELOPMENT.

INVITATION TO DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The The Dominions will be invited at the forthcoming Imperial Conference to join Britain in the scheme of aeronautical development. The Air Ministry, besides presenting the latest information, is giving practical demonstrations to advance the proposal for formation of an Imperial Airship Company, in which the principal members of Empire will be directly interested financially. If such support is forthcoming from the overseas, belief is held out that to Air Ministry will repeat this year's grant of a quarter million sterling on the airship experiments.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The anniversary of the formation of the League of Nations will be celebrated on June 28th. Processions of the London branches will be formed and will march to the Hyde Park, with decorated cars. Representatives of different nations will be present in national dress. The original idea of a pilgrimage to London from the provinces has been abandoned owing to the industrial crisis. Local areas will hold their own demonstrations. In addition to the aforementioned processions, there will be a procession of the ex-service men and trade unionists.

SITUATION IN SILESIA

AGGRESSIVE ACTION BY POLES.

PLESS AND TARNOWITZ OCCUPIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 11.

Reuter is informed that the situation in Upper Silesia has undergone no improvement. The insurgents are blowing up bridges and thus preventing the passage of food trains. Parties of Poles are firing at the engineers engaged in repairing the lines. Poles have seized Pless and have hoisted the Polish flag. The French garrison of Pless remains in barracks. Poles have surrounded Tarnowitz and have seized the railway station, despite the fact that the French remain in the town.

CONSOLIDATED GOVT. VS. FEDERATED GOVERNMENT.

ADDRESS ON RELATIVE ADVANTAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Washington.—The "Philadelphia Leader" says that the British Government has invited Dr. Nicholas Butler to deliver an address before the Imperial Conference and to discuss the relative advantages of consolidated government as represented by the constitution of the United States and federated government as exemplified by late German Emperor.

HAVOC OF FLOOD.

DIFFICULTIES OF RESCUE WORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 5.

Pueblo.—The first warning of the impending disaster came from the Police, who, noticing that the dams were threatening to collapse, sounded a flood warning. Floods some times were fifteen feet high and swept into the City, overtaking hundreds of fugitives, and toppling over wooden houses, many of which were filled with people. Lightning set fire to many buildings and the descent of darkness increased the danger and difficulties of rescue. The air was filled with the roar of rushing waters the crash of falling buildings and the cries of women and children appealing for help, but they were most difficult to locate.

Hundreds of rescuers worked throughout the night, and the horror was accentuated by water sapping the railway embankments causing two trainloads of passengers to be overturned. Water receded at daybreak and the organised relief was got well under way.

LATER.

Fatalities number 250

Pueblo.—The officials estimate that fatalities from flood do not exceed 250. Waters are now apparently receding but the authorities are in fear of pestilence. Five hundred have already been admitted to the hospital with diphtheria, pneumonia and chicken-pox, while there have been several cases of insanity. There were numerous spectacular rescues, and in one case soldiers found a woman, who had stood for hours in water up to her armpits holding her baby over her head. Floods have also caused great damage in several neighbouring towns. There are scenes of desolation all along the railway from Colorado Springs to Pueblo.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-American Conference on tropical diseases will be held shortly at the Colonial Office. Sir Kingsley Wood, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, will preside. The American representative will be Mr. George Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. Wickliffe Rose, General Director of International Health Board, and Dr. Victor Heiser, Director for the East. The British delegates will comprise some of the foremost authorities on the tropical diseases, including Sir John Bradford, Mr. Walter Fletcher, and Dr. Bagshawe, Director of the Tropical Diseases Bureau. The Colonial Office has been in close co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation, which recently approached the British Government with regard to experimental work in West Africa in connection with the yellow fever. An attempt will now be made to cooperate on a wider basis regard to fighting the disease in the tropical colonies.

CABLE ITEMS.

Britain beat America, in the Professional Golf Fourstones, at Glenageary, by 3 match as to America's 1. Two matches were halved. In the singles, Britain beat America by 6 matches to 3.

Mr. Churchill will propose the toast of the guests supported by Doctor Nicholas Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, at a Dinner, which is being given in honour of the Dominion Premiers by the English-Speaking Union on June 28th.

Mr. Lloyd George is suffering from chill and has been ordered a rest for some days.

THE PORTENTS!

THE ANATOLIAN FIRE.

FORERUNNER OF GENERAL CONFLAGRATION.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

Interviewed by the "Independent," Hakim Ajmal Khan declared that the fire kindled in Anatolia may prove the forerunner of a conflagration which may devour Europe and Asia. He believed any intermeddling with Angora Government would be the final blow at the Khilafat and would be taken by the Moslems in that spirit.

"WE ARE FORCED TO REVISE OUR PROGRAMME."

MOULANA ABDUL-BARI'S STATEMENT

LUCKNOW, June 11.

Moulana Abdul Bari Sahib has issued the following statement on the present situation.

"In reply to numerous questions from responsible persons, I deem it necessary to make the following statement. As repeatedly expressed, we adopted the programme of non-violence Non-Cooperation after deliberate consideration and consultation with the Ulama and the prominent Muslim leaders. But it should clearly be understood that we never adopted the programme to save our lives or fear from going to jail. We held that non-violence, Non-Cooperation is a useful weapon to get our grievances redressed, but we never committed ourselves to always adhere to this principle. We told Gandhiji that 'as long as we are to work with you we would adhere to non-violence.' Non-Cooperation." This is what I understand from the repetition of creed by the Ali Brothers in their statement. The unfair advantage that the Viceroy has taken from the statement is the usual way of dealing with matters, by the Government and no importance should be given to the Viceroy's speech and the communiqué.

We feel that the ruthless repression that Government has thought fit to launch against the Khilafat and national workers and injustice done to them is becoming unbearable. Specially, the repression that is going on in the Frontier Provinces, and the way in which Moulvi Hamid Ahmad's and other Sikh workers' cases were dealt with is extremely provoking. In view of these facts, it has become absolutely necessary to reconsider and revise our programme and the future way of our action. It becomes more necessary when we see that the only Islamic Power of Mustafa Kamal Pasha is threatened by aggressive and hostile attitude of England towards the Angora Government. As I have repeatedly expressed, our hope is with the Kemalists, the only body which is doing its duty in safeguarding Islamic interests and if that is also weakened then no alternative will be left for the Muslims except to die honourably in the cause of Islam and attain salvation, fulfilling religious obligation. The latest hostile attitude of England towards the Angora Government and proposed aggressive measures against her are exhausting our patience. Under these circumstances, we have been forced to revise and reconsider our programme. We need immediate consultation and we hope to have it at an early date.

WHAT ENGLAND SHOULD DO. England should, without further delay, evacuate Mesopotamia, withdrawing her forces and leaving the people absolutely free to settle their own affairs and proclaim neutrality on all Islamic fronts, leaving Palestine where Muslims will settle the affairs with the Jews and Syrian, where Muslims will have the affairs settled with France. In Anatolia and European Turkey, England must remain neutral, where Muslims are deciding the issue with the Greeks. England failing to do this immediately, will become at war with Islam.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT KARACHI

ON JULY 1, 2 AND 3.

The Secretary of the All-India Khilafat Committee, Karachi, writes:— "At a meeting at the Reception Committee of the All-India Khilafat Conference held on the 10th June, it was decided to hold the Conference on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd July.

The Reception Committee elected Maulana Mahomed Ali as President. All arrangements are now well in hand. Khilafat Committees are requested to return delegates in large numbers, so as to make the Conference a success. Intending delegates should communicate with the General Secretaries as early as possible, so that all possible arrangements for their comfort may be made."

AN ELECTION DECLARED VOID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 11.

To-day's Punjab Gazette contains a notification stating His Excellency the Governor of Punjab, acting on the report of the Election Petition Commissioners, is pleased to declare the election of Khan Bahadur Mir. Mohomed Khan, Arakali of Simla for south-east town Mohomadan constituency to be void, and to declare Nawabzada Mohomed Irshad Ali Khan of Karnal to be a duly elected member of that constituency in the Punjab Legislative Council.

"SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS."

(Continued from previous page.)

position of Great Britain. It was only recently that I learnt of a similar process of exploitation of prestige going on in India by the lavish distribution of leaflets intended to show that Bekir Sami Bey entirely approved of the trivial modifications now proposed by Great Britain in the Treaty of Sevres and that Indian Muslims were more Turkish than the Turks themselves inasmuch as they did not share Bekir Sami Bey's hopes of "brilliant peace" as the result of recent British "generosity". This is the Government that, according to Mr. Hasan Imam, has been doing its best to help Indian Muslims in the matter of the Khilafat. Really one is sorry for people whose best is so unutterably bad and can hardly guess what their worst could be. But one can only be thankful that neither in India nor in Anatolia has this exploitation of other people's prestige succeeded.

WHAT INDIAN MUSSALMANS WANT

Indian Mussalmans await with growing impatience some more substantial and relevant result of the new Viceroy's recently acquired knowledge of Mahatma Gandhi than the note of triumph and exultation in his misinterpretation of my statement and my brother's; while the Turks in Anatolia must naturally be expecting that the Viceroy who professed to keep the ring of the combatants would now award to the victor the fruits of victory even though he happened to be the Turk and not the Greek, the favourite of Great Britain.

wonder whether Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Asquith would feel overjoyed if someone discovered even today, a family likeness between these two quondam friends and colleagues on the Liberal Treasury Bench. But the likeness is unmistakable, for both deny with equal Liberalism the fruits of victory to the victor when that victor happens to be a Turk. Tails they lose and heads they must not win. When the Aga Khan in the course of the Indian Muslims' first interview suggested to the Prime Minister that "if the Great Powers will bear us alone we would raise troops very easily to get Greek troops out of territories they had occupied,"—the "first statement of that elusive personality in all these years in which he spoke what Indian Mussalmans have for long been feeling and feel to-day more intensively than ever,—the Prime Minister who was a picture of strict and impartial neutrality that could well have been hung in the central hall of the League of Nations said "if you could localise the conflict and then let the Turks and the Greeks fight it out, it would not matter so much. The real danger is that Islam will back one party and the Christians the other, and that would be fatal for the peace of the world. If it was fought there I would not mind; the Turks can fight well if he cannot talk, and I would rather leave it to them to fight it out." And when the Aga Khan interposed the question: "And you would not let us go in?" the Prime Minister could only shake his head and repeat what he had said with fatal facility: "It would be fatal." "It would be fatal!"

Well, while Indian Mussalmans have not been permitted even to talk, thanks to Section 144 Cr. P. C., the Turks have fought, and they have fought well. Islam has not been permitted to back one party; but Christians like Mr. Lloyd George are now intent upon backing the other, entirely forgetting how "fatal" that would be for the peace of the world!

PRAISE FOR ALL AND SUNDRE.

The only conclusion we can reach is that if this is to be the first fruit of the Reading regime in India, we might just as well have had my Lord Chelmsford, ruling us at Simla; and so far as Mr. (Hasan Imam's interview goes it could have been no great calamity. Mr. Hasan Imam has praised Lord Chelmsford, he has praised Lord Chelmsford's colleagues, and if he has singled out anyone specially from that galaxy of the benefactors of Indian Muslims, it is Sir William Vincent, the Home member. He has praised Mr. Montagu, which is not so astonishing, for all praise the suave but sterile Secretary of the State for India, though none can discover what precise Muslim gain he could place to the credit of that benevolent if not beneficent Minister. But that is not all. He praises Lord Reading, with whom his acquaintance is obviously very short, and finally he praises the Prime Minister himself. Really, God is in his hill-top Heaven and everything is alright with world of a subject race. I am myself an optimist and feel sure that before the year is out we shall attain all that we ask for, which is more than Mr. Hasan Imam can promise us. But I cannot pretend to imagine we would reach our goal before many a weary march has left us foot-sore, and many a sad disappointment has compelled the tired wayfarers to make pause and sit despairingly by the wayside, sorely tempted to resolve for very lack of resolution to give up the goal of long cherished desires. Mr. Hasan Imam is optimistic and yet not optimistic enough. He is not optimistic enough to expect complete success. In fact one cannot extract much comfort out of the interview he has given for those who have set their heart upon success. His optimism is rather the result of a pair of rosy spectacles through which he sees a world of Prime Ministers, past and present Viceroys, Executive Councilors and particularly Home members, each doing his best at though accomplishing nothing, and under world of humbler beings pervaded by peace and contentment in which those who have failed to reach the goal of success that they deserved so well are nevertheless being aided by a compensating Providence with a sense of satisfaction that their failure was not through any fault of Prime Ministers or Viceroys, Home Members and other such exalted functionaries.

MR. HASAN IMAM'S APOLOGY.

Mr. Hasan Imam had not taken any conspicuous part in the Khilafat movement before the choice of Government fell upon him, and he was requested by it to proceed to England to represent the views of Indian Mussalmans. Many felt dissatisfied with the choice and some gave expression to their dissatisfaction; but no responsible Khilafat worker cavilled at his acceptance of the Government's invitation and most of the principal workers sent him off with their blessings. Like the good advocate that he is, he soon familiarised himself with his brief, and no one can deny that in the first interview with the Prime Minister his advocacy of Indian Muslim views gave promise of great things. His speeches in London soon after were in full filment of that promise and were universally appreciated and admired. Those who expected the Prime Minister to damn such advocacy with faint praises were agreeably disappointed in the lavishness of that praise. But I feel certain that I am doing no injustice to Mr. Hasan Imam in saying that his latest interview has been a sore disappointment even to those who unlike myself and many of our principal co-workers had few expectations from Mr. Hasan Imam. In his first interview with the Prime Minister he repeated the arguments and conclusions of Indian Mussalmans to the Prime Minister, but in the interview he has now accorded in out of the way Monghyia to the Associated Press, he repeats to Indian Mussalmans the arguments and conclusions with which Mr. Lloyd George sought to confound Mr. Hasan Imam and his colleagues in the second interview accorded to them. Take the case of Thrace. After his usual juggling with regard to the figures of population according to races and religions, Mr. Lloyd George said that, even if it was internationalized, they would need troops there; and added that "England had not sufficient concern in it to keep a division of troops with all the cost and anxiety it involved." "France," he continued, "had not; Italy had not; America certainly had not. It is not worth it. We have too many other

Smyrna" which is not what even Mr. Lloyd George would have said. The "Times" which was in too great a hurry to wait for our answer, had tauntingly asked our Delegation and the Indian Mussalmans generally, whether they seriously proposed, that Turkish rule should be reimposed on the Arabs with the help of British bayonets. For our part the only use we could suggest for British bayonets is to cast them into the sea in the hope that, unlike bread cast on the water they would not return even "after many days". But if a drier habitat is required for them it should be sought in the British Isles themselves. All that we asked in the case of the Island of Arabia was that the Allies, preferably led by England, should forthwith evacuate it, and leave the Mussalmans to settle their domestic religious question. Really and truly nothing in that Holy Land would become them so well as the leaving of it.

CASE OF THRACE AND SMYRNA.

In the case of Thrace and Smyrna their responsibility is even greater than in the case of the Island of Arabia, for the Arabs, even though only after having been goaded on by them, had become belligerents in the war who fought on the British side against the Turks and they fought for their own land and not for others. But Greece was not even a belligerent throughout the war, and it was not a Greek territory that had to be freed from the Turkish yoke. It was the Allies themselves that sent Greek troops into Turkish Thrace, and it was the Allies again who sent them into Turkish Smyrna, with this difference, however, that this time the responsibility was mainly British. If one examines the cold blooded enunciation of the latest Georgian doctrine of eviction, he would be shocked at the light-heartedness of these men, the Big Three and the Big Four. The Muslims of Smyrna, men, women and children were unconcernedly edified to the

swoop down on the Greeks in Epirus. The difficulty is not with regard to the ball's; Lloyd George that no Mussalman could disregard the last injunction of his glorious ancestor with regard to the Island of Arabia without giving up all title to the name of Muslim here and all hope of his salvation hereafter.

REAL AIMS OF BRITISH POLICY.

Those whom Mr. Hasan Imam has consulted before he set out for England had impressed upon him the fact that, however much England might like to hurt Turkey and Islam by depriving the Turks, altruistically through Greeks and Christian Armenians, of Thrace, Smyrna and Armenia, and permitting France to come out second best with the damocles hereditas of Syria, it was Palestine and a footing in Mesopotamia for herself that England chiefly desiderated. He had been warned that the role of Almoner distributing largesse to humble clients like Greece or of a good comrade sharing the loot with France, was only a cloak for a much less altruistic ambition—the ambition to pose before the world as the final victor in "the last and most triumphant of the crusades"; the ambition to retain India and her neighbours in perpetual thralldom and to that end control both banks of the Suez Canal, the Asiatic as well as the African, and particularly, the Asiatic future control of the African bank in the future control of the Arabian bank to lay all in Mosul, and to ship it at the end of a pipe line 700 miles long in the Mediterranean which she now almost exclusively controlled from Malta, at the port of Haifa in order to maintain the largest navy in the world and through it control India and the rest of a mammoth Overseas Empire. And yet it was not at these unholly ambitions that Mr. Hasan Imam aimed his hardest blows in London. If Mr. Lloyd George had had his own way, Mr. Hasan Imam would not have been able to say as much as he did even with regard to Thrace and Smyrna. He would have been left in the lurch after Mr. Lloyd George had lost "a most sympathetic ear" to long disquisitions in suggesting trivial modifications in the impossible financial clauses of the Sevres treaty, for the very good reason that it was not England so much as its good neighbour and dear comrade France that was interested therein.

SHARES OF VICTORY.

It is true Mr. Hasan Imam and enlightened Mr. Lloyd George to some extent with regard to Indian Muslim demands concerning the Arabic speaking parts of Turkey, and made fairly effective use of what Amir Feisal had told him regarding his own and the Arab's dislike of the mandates. But it was not sufficient here even to say that "they were not there as supplicants for favour but as persons who had a share in the achievement of victory", "as co-victors with them" who had given their men and their money, and were sharers to the fullest degree "in the credit that victory brings to the victor". Mr. Hasan Imam could not certainly have spoken for any considerable number of Mussalmans in India, when he said that they had given to the British Nation "their blessings" also. For to my knowledge, no Mussalman was so deluded as to offer his blessings to an enterprise so accused from the Muslim point of view as a war waged against the Khilafat and a war waged in Islam's Holy Land, even though he may have considered it the better part of valour to contribute to a war loan or to purchase or persuade a few recruits. In the case of the Holy Land of the Jaziratul Arab, to protect which from the pollution of non-Muslim control Mr. Hasan Imam's great and glorious ancestor had spent his last breath, victory brought to the Indian Muslim victors not credit but discredit of the worst character. Nevertheless Mr. Hasan Imam had an even better locus standi than a co-victor. An Indian Mussalman can remain within the Empire only if his religious obligations are respected; and one cannot imagine a greater obligation imposed by Islam than the maintenance of the Khilafat with requisite power and prestige and the safeguarding of the sanctity of the Jaziratul Arab which includes both Palestine and Mesopotamia. If England chose to exercise the least control in these regions, she must know that ipso facto she made her choice at the same time of releasing every Mussalman from his allegiance to the British crown.

Mr. Hasan Imam knows as well as I do what Sir Henry Mac Mahon promised to the Arabs on behalf of Great Britain when he induced them to fight against their sovereign and, what is worse, against the Commander of the faithful and Successor of the Prophet.

THE PREMIER'S SOLUTION.

And yet when Mr. Lloyd George now found it convenient to talk of "tribes" who "were in constant trouble" with each other, and of "people who had not for hundreds of years had control over these States", and "who owe no allegiance to each other," Mr. Hasan Imam could only support his argument by weakly interposing that some of these tribes were "nomadic". Mr. Lloyd George had conveniently enough forgotten that when he promised them an Arab Empire as the price of their fight against the Turks for freedom, these tribes would be at each other's throat the moment Turkish rule was withdrawn. But now that it is Mr. Lloyd George who has to withdraw not the Turks who had maintained peace and order among these turbulent and nomadic tribes for centuries without driving them to that degree of despair to which British rule had driven them in less than as many years, he recollects these habits of theirs. And what is his solution? The disintegration of the Arab Empire of his vision and promises to the Arabs into petty principalities more or less effectively under British control; and if nominally some tribes recognised some Arab chief Mr. Lloyd George thinks he would be the last man in the world to ask him to clear out, meaning no doubt, that he would be the last man that Mr. Lloyd George would "recommend" to the suzerainty of the tribes. Such a man as the tribes would "self-determine" to rule over them would want British support which means British cash, and the price of British domination. This is what Mr. Lloyd George said in reply to Mr. Hasan

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

NOT WORTH GOING IN FOR.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S GRAVE DOUBTS.

The following letter dated June 10, has been addressed by the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 8th April 1921, No. S/A/1422 I am directed to state hereby the views of my Committee.

The Committee feel that it is rather premature at present to consider the question of erecting public buildings on the reclamation. They have grave doubts as to the utility of reclaiming land from the sea, and consider that this Scheme should not have any priority to the other schemes before the Department. This Scheme of reclamation threatens to be of a stupendous character and the Development Department may well consider if it is worth going in for it, when land of an immense area is lying waste and uncultivated.

"GET SWARAJ FIRST."

PANDIT ARJUNAL SETHI'S MESSAGE.

Pandit Arjunlal Sethi's son Shriyus Prakashandraji was allowed to have an interview to-day in the morning with his father. The Sethiji was in a prisoner's dress. He was cheerful.

Asked by his son whether he had any inconvenience, he replied laughing, "no" and if there was that was nothing to him. He is given good meals. He is allowed ghee sugar milk rice and vegetables. Hearing Mr. Sunderlalji's one year's sentence he was very much delighted. He was allowed as much time as he could take, but he spoke only for ten minutes and seemed disinclined to talk more.

His only message to the people of India was, "It is an insult to me to be released at the hands of the British Government. Let the people of India get me free after establishing Swaraj."

Imam, and, as in the case of Thrace and Smyrna, Mr. Hasan Imam now echoes the selfsame views and practically repeats the very words of Mr. Lloyd George with regard to Mesopotamia and Palestine the rest of Arabia. Palestine is sacred to the Jews, Christians and Mussalmans alike, reminds Mr. Hasan Imam, just as Mr. Lloyd George had reminded him, as if any Mussalman could have been ignorant of it and as if for that reason, if for no other, Palestine must remain in hands who "believe in all Prophets and make no distinction among them."

THE JEW—A CATSPA.

The poor persecuted Jews are now to be made the catspaw of Christendom when every schoolboy knows that it is not for Jews that Mussalmans are being deprived of Jerusalem, but for good Christians like Mr. Lloyd George. And yet not one word of condemnation, not one word of protest escapes Mr. Hasan Imam's lips if the peace after the war involves a distinct religious question the return of Jerusalem to Jews even though repudiated, in spite of Lord Hardinge's pledges. All that we can gather is that when all concerned have been sufficiently white-washed by Mr. Hasan Imam's broad paint brush, the only one apparently on whom responsibility could be saddled would be poor Amir Feisal unless indeed "it happened to be the Indian Mussalmans, who had trusted in the word of the British. As for Amir Feisal he is getting what he deserves, and even Mr. Hasan Imam does not spare him when he spares everybody else. But for the Indian Mussalmans I have no hesitation in declaring that in the words of Mr. Hasan Imam they would walk out of the British Empire, if their religious obligations were not respected. But then perhaps Mr. Hasan Imam, if he happened to occupy a position of Judicial responsibility, would sentence them to transportation for life or even to death in the name of Law and Order, because they preferred death to dishonour and had greater respect for God's Law as given to us by his own ancestor than for the Law of Man.

CRITICAL TIMES.

The next few weeks will be weeks big with fate, for Islam, for India and for the British nation, and it is for men like Lord Reading to decide whether the British Empire or rather the British Commonwealth would live as well as Islam. Islam is not going to die out whether the British Empire dies or not, and Indian Mussalmans will neither spare themselves nor others when the choice lies between the continuance of Islam or of the British Empire. We will save Islam through non-violence if we can; and we have every hope that we shall. But if we cannot save it that way, we will save it through such force as God in His Grace has granted to us. I am the last person to magnify our strength in war or to minimise our strength in peace. But I certainly hold that while you cannot exaggerate the strength of India in peace, you can and many do underestimate her strength in war.

SHALL WE FAIL?

ACID TEST OF SWARAJ.

NOT A MOMENT TO SPARE.

How Every one can do his bit:—

- (1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.
- (2) Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.
- (3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.
- (4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

THE NATION MUST GET

ONE CRORE RUPEES

ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS

AND

20 LAKHS CHARKHAS

By 30th JUNE.

responsibilities in the world. . . It is a part of the world where we would rather not interfere. It is a place we would infinitely prefer to leave alone if we could. It is not on our 'beat'."

COLD COMFORT FROM MR. IMAM.

Mr. Hasan Imam offers equally cold comfort when he says: "Thrace is now in the occupation of the Greeks, and they would not clear unless driven out." Great Britain, I do not think, would undertake another war in the present unsettled conditions. France, equally, however, friendly her intentions to the Turks, has too many of her own worries to permit her to go to Thrace to drive the Greeks out. In the name of all that is not cant passing under the name of sweet reasonableness, what is this if not an echo from 10, Downing Street. It is but a paraphrase of Mr. George's dictum, illustrative of his solicitude for "small nations". "It is not on our 'beat'". And how reminiscent of that other dictum, illustrative of similar solicitude for Eastern and Islamic nations that emanated from Printing House Square. "Persia is not worth the bones of a single British Grenadier." Let us not, however, forget that all the meteorological signs indicate that Anatolia is on Mr. George's "beat" when Greece happens to get beaten there. I only ask if it is not true that Mr. Hasan Imam himself had, while in London proved to the hilt that, apart from the question of justice to the predominant portion of the population of Thrace which was Muslim, Constantinople could not exist as a predominantly Muslim city and the seat of the Khilafat, if Thrace was to be retained by the Greeks. Will he now be content with singing the praises of Downing Street and Simla if Thrace becomes Greek?

The case of Smyrna of which even more indubitably the rightful owner is the Turk, has been dismissed by him in a single line. "The position is the same with regard to

brutality and lust of foreigners who had no right or title to their hearths and homes mere because one of these Big Three who pose as Peace-Makers in the world, and the keepers of the world's Conscience, had himself begun to take wrongful possession of right or title, but only without any pretence of right or title, but also without so much as "By your leave", to the other Big Two. But since Greece was their Agent executing their decree, it is their duty to drive it out too, if they are satisfied, and Mr. Hasan Imam's own advocacy must have satisfied them—that it is in wrongful possession there. What would Mr. Hasan Imam think of a Court of Law that gave judgment in favour of the rightful owner of a house or estate in revision of a previous judgment against him, but thereafter refused to help the party adjudged owner of that house or estate in turning out of it the bailiff it had itself sent to attach it?

DUTY OF THE ALLIES.

However, I feel confident that all the Supreme Court of the Allies has got to do is to let the owner know that he can resume possession, and to cease thereafter enforcing the bailiff, with its own armed police. The Greeks have entirely failed to make any impression on the Turks in Anatolia even with such neutrality as Great Britain observed, and if only British Indian spies would desist from exploiting the prestige of their Muslim compatriots in Anatolia, and not persuade Great Britain by the manner of their final exit to seek an entry once more into that difficult and inclement region, it will not be long before the last Greek hero is ignominiously thrown into the Gulf of Smyrna. A similar result would be achieved in Thrace in a few weeks when the heroes of Angora carry on the Government at Constantinople also, and we must not forget the Afghans who are only awaiting an opportunity to

LONDON LETTER.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

PREMIER'S OFFER TO IRISH LEADERS

IS THE COALITION WEAKENING?

LONDON, May 11.
(Through Hindustan News Service.)

Parliament has risen for the Whitsuntide recess, but it does not seem to make much difference. The coal lockout continues; communists are arrested with the same regularity; unemployment increases as before; the Poles remain Polish. Perhaps the arrest of Trade Unionists for picketing (not an offence under the Emergency Powers Act) indicates that the one useful purpose served by Parliament—that of being a place where questions can be asked—is in abeyance. And its power of doing harm where it rarely does good was manifested, it is true, just before it rose for the holidays, both in the final passage of the Anti-Dumping Act (the Safeguarding of Industries Act, to give it the full title), and in the Housing Debate, when the new Minister of Health—Sir Alfred Mond, defended the elimination from the Housing Bill of the clause compelling the hiring of empty buildings for housing purposes, and further declared that the demand for new houses had diminished. This latter outrageous statement was challenged by labour spokesmen of whom demanded why, when it was proved that the houses erected by the Building Guilds were better and cheaper than those built by private employers, their work was restricted to 20 schemes. But, of course, the Coalition passed the vote all right and the building schemes will be cut down because the working-classes, can apparently be crowded into their present housing space without breaking into open revolt.

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech.

One must not, however, forget Mr. Lloyd George's speech, made for once in the House of Commons and not at a luncheon party or to an American interviewer. I think the Prime Minister must rather have enjoyed making that speech and surprising his usual *claqueurs* on the Coalition benches. It must too have been a great physical effort to speak for so long with his tongue in his cheek. But whether he meant it or not, his references to fair play for Germans and his rebuke for the Corfint venture, are likely to have some effect upon the European situation, and one can only regret that he did not take this line many months ago instead of trailing at the heels of French chauvinism until Europe was a cauldron of blood and despair.

Even Mr. Briand's counter speech to the journalists in Paris does not leave one with out hope that France may begin to realise soon that the British are not going to back her for ever in her policy of blind revenge. And Corfint's offer of withdrawal from the disputed area in Silesia, on condition that it is occupied by Allied troops, looks uncommonly as if he recognised the force of Mr. Lloyd George's recommendation to the Germans to use their troops against the invading Poles. In an interesting interview with Corfint, Mr. M. Phillips Price the Daily Herald correspondent, shows how many of the Silesian workers are backing Corfint in the mistaken idea that this will help them against capitalism. Mr. Price adds that the only hope for this distracted region lies in a provisional internationalisation of the whole industrial region of upper Silesia, if only the Supreme Council in Paris could see its way to do this.

The Industrial Situation.

The Whitsuntide mood of the Prime Minister seems also to have extended in some extent to the miners, whom he described in his answer to the Labour Member's appeal for the adjournment of the House, as a fine patriotic body of men who deserved well of the community for winning the war. Had this been the spirit in which the dispute between the Government and the miners had been conducted from the first, perhaps the very unsatisfactory offer of the mine owners would never have been made, and a better atmosphere for negotiations created. Now the air is full of rumours of "secret" parleys between the Prime Minister and the labour leaders which, if true are not very promising; for the miners are determined in their attitude—throughout the country, and anything like a compromise reached through private negotiations would simply be turned down by them. On the other hand, open negotiations would never be refused by them; and any kind of a plan for attaining the effect of a National Pool and National Wages board, even if it did not take that precise form would almost certainly be met by them in a spirit of friendliness.

Cynics are saying that the improved attitude of Mr. Lloyd George is at least encouraged by the prevailing signs of universal industrial trouble. For the lockout of ship-stewards, falling their acceptance of a cut of £2-10-0 in their monthly wages, and the similar attacks upon the wages of the shipbuilding workers, the cotton spinners, the building workers, and others, are all tending towards a general line up of workers alongside of the miners. Besides this, the refusal of the railway and transport workers to handle *freight* or any other coal that can be regarded by the miners as "tainted", and the consequent employment of blacklegs and the strike of the men in the electric power stations, are all gradually making a rail and transport strike inevitable unless a coal settlement is rapidly reached. We are certainly on the edge of a great industrial upheaval. At the same

time, unless the situation is handled with more than the usual ineptitude by owners and Government revolutionary action among the workers does not seem probable though this restraint and good temper is not likely to last if the raids upon Communist headquarters and branches, and the arrest of speakers and denial of bail while they are on remand, continue to irritate and exasperate men and women who are only engaged in propagating a minority opinion.

The Irish Situation.

If it is true that an intensity of darkness is a sign of coming dawn, then the Whitsuntide terror in Ireland, even extended to England in certain isolated murders of men connected with the Crown forces in Ireland, must mean that the peace is coming at last. There is not much sign of it, unless the feelers being put out as between Mr. De Valera and Mr. Lloyd George are to be taken at all seriously. The statements attributed to both, there is perhaps a glimmer of hope in the Prime Minister's offer to a third party "to meet Mr. De Valera or any of the Irish leaders, without condition on my part and without exacting promises from them"; and in Mr. De Valera's omission of the hated word Republic from the answer in which he insists on the recognition of Ireland's right to "choose freely and independently its own government and political institutions at home." But whether anything comes of this or not, the terror meanwhile is sickening and on both sides. Murder follows murder, and innocent civilians fall victims to the reprisals and counter-reprisals. The return of a Southern Parliament unopposed, consisting of Sinn Feiners excepting the four Unionist Dublin University Members, is a measure of what England's policy has done to unite all parties against Unionism and Imperialism. In the North, where the election contests are now on, feeding the forcible prevention of the four labour candidates from entering their campaign in Belfast by a mob of "loyalists" does not augur well for a real test of political opinion in Ulster. This hostility for labour has no doubt been worked by the carefully prepared rumours of an alliance between Russian Bolsheviks and Irish Trade Unionists which have been put about here and in Ireland and may not affect the main contest in the Five Counties. This ought at least to be of thrilling interest for Sir James Craig has Mr. De Valera and Michael Collins as opponents. Mr. Devlin has been nominated both for West Belfast and for Antrim to name only two instances.

NEWS ITEMS.

That Fifty per cent.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons it was stated that the amount received by the Treasury under the act for recovering 50 per cent. from German exports to this country amounted, since April 2, to £9,000. No answer was returned to Captain Wedgwood Benn's query as to how long it would take at this rate to receive the whole indemnity.

Coalition Shaken.

The Independent Liberal candidate who contested the seat of the late speaker at Penrith, held by the Conservatives for more than twenty years was defeated only by thirty votes. In the House of Commons, on a motion by Mr. Arthur Henderson to abolish the pettifogging inquisition to which old age pensioners are now subjected, and making the pension a civil right for every man or woman of 70 years, from a beggar to a billionaire, the Government was nearly defeated though it put the whip on. The Government majority was only 12, and the announcement of the figures was received with cries of "Resign."

Scholarship for Agricultural Labourers.

A Buxton memorial scholarship for a year's residence at Ruskin College, Oxford, has been offered for competition among bona fide agricultural labourers. The examination will be such as could be passed by any intelligent man who is interested in social, political, and industrial questions.

Washington and working Mothers.

In a memorandum issued by Sir Alfred W. Watson on the Washington Draft Convention on the employment of women before and after childbirth he states that if benefit were paid, as the Convention recommends, to the industrially employed woman of this class yearly (there are about 120,000 births annually among industrial women) for six weeks before and after childbirth, at the rate of 20 weekly, with £2 for medical attendance, the annual cost would be £1,700,000.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY IN THE FIELD

SERGEANT HAYO'S COURAGEOUS STAND.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11. The "Pioneer" learns that General Matheson has made immediate award of Military Medal to Sergeant John Hayo, No. 6 Company Machine Gun Corps, for gallant conduct and devotion to duty while on service in Waziristan on 6th April. Near Michin Baba, Sergeant Hayo being in charge of two Vickers guns came under enemy fire and for the space of over five hours in order to cover the retirement he kept his two guns in action, bringing very heavy fire to bear upon the enemy despite continual sniping.

The same medal has also been given to Lance Corporal Frederick Charles Caines, Somerset Light Infantry. The same medal was also awarded to Private James William Dealey of the same company as Sergeant Hayo.

General Matheson has also made immediate awards of the Indian Order of Merit—second class, to two Indian officers, and three Indian other ranks for most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty and of the Indian distinguished Service Medal to two Indian officers and nine Indian other ranks for distinguished service in field.

NEAR EAST SITUATION.

"NEED FOR PLAIN TALK."

DIVERGENCE BETWEEN BRITISH & FRENCH VIEWPOINTS.

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 5. Recd. 6 p.m., June 11. Development of the new situation, created in the Near East by the anti-British attitude of the Kemalists, is revealing the divergence between the British and French points of view. The Political Correspondent of the "Sunday Times" describes the attitude of French agents in the Near East as very unsatisfactory. He emphasises the need for a plain talk between Britain and France to prevent the Near East being Balkanised with France and Britain in the position of Russia and Austria as rivals for power. He attributes the postponement of Mr. Churchill's promised statement in the House of Commons on the Middle East to the trouble with Angora, pending the removal of which no settlement in the East is possible.

The French newspapers, discussing the question of the Franco-British co-operation in the Near East, declare that the French oppose any policy demanding fresh French sacrifices of men and money in order to aid Constantine. The "Matin," however, says that Britain has hitherto not suggested that France should co-operate in the military sense, against the Kemalists.

AFGHAN MISSION IN GERMANY.

COLD RECEPTION IN BERLIN.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4. Recd. 1 p.m., June 11. A "Daily Telegraph" correspondent says that Mohamed Wali Khan's Mission which arrived in Berlin on April 10th to notify the Government of the accession of the Amir has met with no encouragement there. In response to the Mission's suggestions it was pointed out that Germany was unable to afford Afghanistan material assistance. The Mission is now in Rome and afterwards is proceeding to Paris and possibly London. The Mission's activities are viewed in London with great equanimity and it is thought that a look round the world will do the nascent Kabul diplomats endless good and convince them that the Bolsheviks are not the only people to be reckoned with.

PROPOSED PERSO-KEMALIST ALLIANCE.

PERSIAN DELEGATION REACTS ANGRY.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5. Recd. 10 p.m., June 11. A Constantinople telegram states that a Persian delegation of five members has arrived at Angora to negotiate a Perso-Kemalist alliance.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY.

BRITISH PRODUCERS' PROTEST AT MR. CHURCHILL'S DECISION.

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 5. The Associated Producers of East Africa and Uganda, at the largest and most representative meeting which the Association has ever held in London, passed a unanimous resolution protesting against Mr. Churchill's decision with regard to the East African Currency, on the ground that it was made without a reference to members of the producing community in England, leaves the existing difficulties unsolved, and injustices not remedied, and confirms the burden on production which has paralysed the industry, and will eventually destroy it. The resolution requests Mr. Churchill to receive a deputation.

CHARITABLE RELIEF TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

DONATION OF RS. 25,000 TO BE APPLIED IN TRUST

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11. Pandit Ram Dori Rai Bahadur of Allahabad has handed over securities aggregating to Rs. 25,000 to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for territories, subject to the United Provinces Government to be applied in trust. A scheme has been settled for the administration of the trust. The trust shall be called Lady Sunder Lal Widows' and Orphans' Relief Trust, Allahabad. The interest due or accruing therefrom, shall be expended in granting charitable relief or educational aid to widows, destitute persons or orphans, primarily Nagar Brahmins.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

U. S. TO CALL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

CONGRESS ENDORSES PRESIDENT'S IDEA.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5. Recd. 10 p.m., June 11. A Washington message says that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has approved of the resolution drawn up by Chairman Porter after conferring with President Harding, declaring that Congress fully concurs with the President's intention to call an international conference on limitation of armament. Hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for preliminary expenses.

FOUR NEW BATTLESHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4. Recd. 2 a.m., June 11. It is stated at Chatham that two of Britain's four new Battleships are to be built in private yards at Chatham and the remainder at Devonport and Portsmouth respectively. The price of each is estimated at nine millions sterling. They will burn oil fuel only. The building will occupy three years and the original plans will probably be modified as the result of the conclusions reached by the Imperial Defence Committee.

OLYMPIC CONGRESS DECISIONS.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6. A message from Lausanne states that the Olympic Congress has decided to retain Lawn Tennis and Rugby Football and to abolish Hockey, Golf, Archery and throwing heavy weights in future Olympiads.

CAUSE OF NEUMANN'S ACQUITTAL.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5. Berlin. A Semi-Official statement emphasises that the acquittal of Neumann is solely due to the fact that he acted in obedience to the orders of his superior officers. The questions of legality of this order will form the subject for other proceedings.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S ULTIMATUM TO HELFER.

STHAMER'S CONTENTION AGAINST ITS COMPLIANCE.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6. Sthamer has presented a note to the Foreign Office, protesting against the Inter-Allied Commission's ultimatum to the German General, Helfer, ordering him to cease fighting, otherwise the Allied troops would occupy German villages in the industrial area.

The note contends that compliance would mean that the evacuated regions would be exposed to Polish terror; moreover the measures threatened by the Commission would make the unending of a widespread Civil War inevitable.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

PRE-WAR RITUAL OBSERVED.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4. Recd. 2 a.m., June 11. The Horse Guards Parade was ablaze with scarlet and gold to-day when the King's Birthday was celebrated by the time-honoured Trooping of the Colours. All pre-war ritual was observed and two thousand Guardsmen paraded with five massed bands. The King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Connaught wearing the uniforms of Colours-in-Chief with the insignia of the Garter rode from Buckingham Palace attended by a suite of Generals and Foreign Attaches wearing plumes and Scarlet coats. After the ceremony the Royal Party accompanied by the King's Guard returned to Buckingham Palace amidst enormous crowds of spectators.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST FARROW, CROUCH AND HART.

(Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 6. The Farrow's Bank trial opened at Old Bailey, today. Farrow, Crouch and Hart are charged with conspiracy to defraud; Farrow and Crouch are also charged with publishing false statements of accounts, while Hart is charged with aiding and abetting. All the defendants pleaded "Not Guilty." The Attorney-General said that the Bank's deficiency was at least two millions sterling and the Bank had spent nine thousand sterling each year in advertising largely in Religious publications, successfully representing the Bank as solvent and prosperous.

ASSAM LABOURERS' POSITION.

VASISHTA MUNI BREAKS FAST

(Associated Press.)

CHANDPUR, June 10.

There is every hope that the remainder of the refugees will be repatriated on Saturday and Sunday. After that, only those who are still waiting at Karimganj will remain.

Swami Vasishta Muni has to-day broken the fast which he observed for the last seven days to prevent the return of those emigrants who had come back to India from Fiji. He has done so on being assured by Mr. L. N. Gadre, the Editor of a local Hindi daily, and a few Marwari gentlemen that they would secure decent lodging for those emigrants, make arrangements to feed them as desired by the Muni, and thus try to win them back to healthy agricultural life in their own native land.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVEYANCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The Working Committee appointed by the Bengal Reforms Conference took leading part in bringing about the repatriation of the Assam Tea Garden "coolies" stranded at Chandpur. Mr. S. R. Das, M.L.C., Vice-president of the Working Committee of the Conference arranged with I. G. and R. S. N. companies to send the "coolies" to Chandpur to take the "coolies" to Goolundo to be entrained there for Assam by special trains. Mr. Das also obtained concession rates from both steamer and railway companies. It has also been arranged to send the "coolies" from Assam to their respective homes. The Government has undertaken provision of medical help on board the steamer and on journey to Assam and feeding the "coolies." This, together with the Bishop of Assam's despatch by train, through Myseningsh and Cachar, will, it is expected, carry the entire lot of "coolies" now stranded at Chandpur, and, if need be, Mr. Das is prepared to despatch another steamer to get back the remaining lot.

RAI SAHIB CHAUDHRI SINGH SHOT DEAD

ASSASSIN FIRES THREE REVOLVER SHOTS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 11.

A correspondent to the Civil and Military Gazette writes under date, Rohtak, June 8th, as follows:—About a week ago Rai Sahib Chaudhri Bahal Singh was shot down at his residence at about 9 p.m. The deceased was sitting with his back towards the door of his house when an unknown assassin surreptitiously entered the house and fired three revolver shots from behind, causing instantaneous death. In recognition of his loyal services the Government had recently bestowed upon him the title of Rai Sahib and appointed him an Honorary Magistrate.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

The United Provinces Government have set apart a sum of Rs. 1,42,000, recurring and Rs. 1,11,000 non-recurring for the purpose of female education of depressed classes during the current financial year.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT. Lieut.-Col. P. S. M. Burton of Punjab Commission reverts to Military Duty. Justices Sir J. G. Woodroffe and P. L. Buckland granted a month's leave each from 28th July.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. Revd. W. Scott appointed Temporary Chaplain, Church of Scotland.

The services of the following officers of Indian Medical Service have been placed temporarily under the Bengal Government: Captains P. F. Gow, J. C. De and S. N. Mukherjee.

Captain H. P. Mukherjee, Civil Surgeon, Rangpur (Bengal), Rao Bahadur W. V. Kaw (Central Provinces) and Captain M. K. Pillai (Burma) have been appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeons to Viceroy.

It is notified that the designation of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will, in future, be "Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India."

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants E. J. Inglis and E. H. Cobb, 25th Cavalry have been employed with Frontier Militia, Lieut.-Col. A. L. Jacob granted one year five months combined leave. Major S. Williams posted as City Magistrate, Peshawar. Lieut.-Col. J. Husband I.M.S., posted as Superintendent, District Jail, Peshawar and Medical Officer, Mohmand Militia. Lieut.-Col. W. M. Anderson I.M.S., reverts as Chief Medical Officer, N.W.F. Province.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. A. E. Osmaston appointed Instructor, Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. F. Napier has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General and Mr. C. A. Peters, Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab.

MULSHI PETA PROJECT

MAVLAS RESOLVE TO RESUME SATYAGRAHA IN NOVEMBER.

NO COMPENSATION TO BE ACCEPTED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 10.

A meeting of the representatives of the 54 villages of Mulshi Peta was held at Shirol, on the open grounds in front of Jyotirupeshwar Temple, under the presidency of Bapusaheb Deshpande of Alwas. A resolution protesting against the agreement entered into by Government with Tata Company, and recording their determination not to accept any compensation for the lands and continue Satyagraha at the end of the first week of November was unanimously passed.

OVERSEA ARMY UNITS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The following units are expected to arrive in India from overseas during the current month:—64th Pioneer, 12nd Gurkhas, 52nd Sikhs, the Guides Cavalry, 7th Mariana Lancers, 35th Scinde Horse, 63rd Wallahabad Light Infantry, 5th Armoured motor car Company, 6th, 11th and 19 companies of the 1st Sappers and Miners, 42nd Deola, 49th Pack Battery, 73rd Carnatic Infantry and the 86th Carnatic Infantry.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A message from Rajkot says that Mahatma Gandhi has promised to visit Kathiawar again in August.

Shriyut Deshpande Kowjaki addressed a mass meeting today. Shriyut Sastri and Karki suspended practice.

Mr. Mohammad Faiyaz Khan will ask the following question in the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly:—

It is notified that the Dacca University Act, 1920 shall come into force on 1st July 1921.

H. E. Viceroy granted interviews on Friday to Mr. Perceval Landon and Mr. J. P. Cottingham, M. L. A. (A. P.).

The permanent location of the Eastern Command Headquarters at Nainital has been approved.

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the latest statement of Mr. Hasan Imam given in an interview to a representative of the Associated Press at Monghyr. Will the Government be pleased to state if he has given this statement before or after he stayed at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla."

A Bangalore message of June 11 says, the recent Government order of *cess* facilities during the forthcoming Mysore Representative Assembly Sessions has been subjected to severe criticisms in the local press. (A. P.).

A number of wagons of coal required for working dredgers in Madaripore Beel area have arrived in Khulna, but owing to the strike of "coolies" are not available for unloading the wagons. (A. P.).

An Allahabad message of June 11 says Mr. Kunwar Sen, of the Provincial Judicial Service, is reported to have died of "sunstroke." Heat has been unbearable here this year, and there has been quite a number of deaths owing to excessive heat. (A. P.).

In the Cochin harbour, dredging has been started notwithstanding the fact that monsoon has burst, as arrangements had been made in anticipation of monsoon conditions. (A. P.).

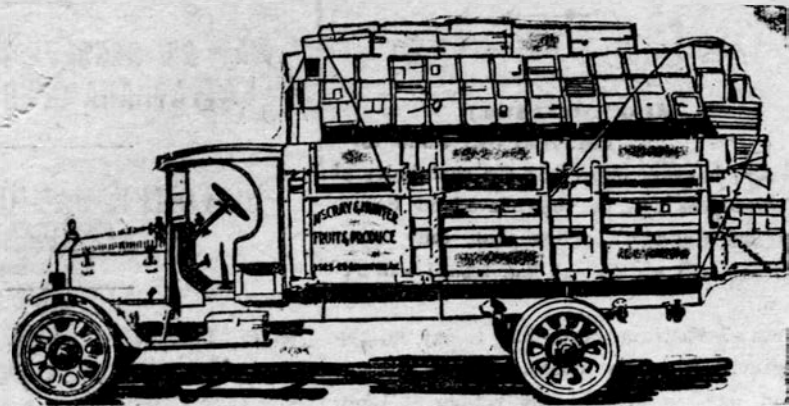
A Simla message of June 11 says, Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Assistant Director of Central Bureau of Information has taken over charge of the office of Secretary, Staff Selection Board, in addition to his own duties.

Orders have been issued for the disbandment of 2/2nd Rajputs.

On the morning of 7th June a recently married young Bengalee girl at Allahabad was burnt to death while working alone in kitchen during the absence of her mother from home. (A. P.).

Commenting on the recent debate in the House of Lords and Lord Chelmsford's speech on the defence of the North-West Frontier, the "Bande Matram" says that it betrays genuine anxiety of British statesmen, who rely more on their guns than the men behind them. With contended India Afghanistan with its Bolshevik ally could be safely defied.

All copies of an Urdu pamphlet, entitled "Sachchi Rainsamai (True guidance)" by Maulana Mohd. Ali Khan of Shahjahanpur in the United Provinces Government, have been forfeited by the United Provinces Government. The pamphlet has been published at the Kaseem Press, Delhi.



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REVISED INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS.

SEQUEL TO GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 10.

The following revised instrument of instructions to the Governor-General of India in consequence of the passing of the Government of India Act has been issued under the Royal Sign Manual. These instructions were given to the Governor-General at Buckingham Palace on the 15th March, 1921:-

Whereas by the Government of India Act it is enacted that the Governor-General of India is appointed by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual and we have by warrant constituted and appointed a Governor-General to exercise the said office, subject to such instructions and directions as he or our Governor-General for the time being shall from time to time receive or have received under our Royal Sign Manual, or under the hand of one of our principal Secretaries of State, and whereas certain instructions were issued under our Royal Sign Manual to our said Governor-General bearing date the nineteenth day of November 1918 and whereas by the coming into operation of the Government of India Act 1919, it has become necessary to revoke the said instructions and to make further and other provisions in their stead. Now, therefore, we do by these, our instructions under our Royal Sign Manual, hereby revoke the aforesaid instructions and declare our pleasure to be as follows:- (1) Our Governor-General for the time being hereinafter called our said Governor-General shall with all due solemnity cause our warrant under our Royal Sign Manual appointing him to be read and published in the presence of the Chief Justice for the time being, or in his absence the senior Judge of one of the High Courts established in British India and of so many of the members of the Executive Council of our said Governor-General as may conveniently be assembled our said Governor-General shall take the oath of allegiance and the oath for the due execution of the office of our Governor-General of India and for the due and impartial administration of justice in the forms hereto appended, which oaths the said Chief Justice for the time being, or in his absence the senior Judge of one of our said High Courts, shall and he is hereby required to tender and administer unto him.

(2) And we do authorise and require our said Governor-General from time to time by himself or by any other person to be authorised by him in that behalf to administer to every person who shall be appointed by us but warrant under our Royal Sign Manual to be a Governor of one of our provinces or provinces in India and to every person who shall be appointed to be a Lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Commissioner the oaths of allegiance and of office in the said forms.

(3) And we do authorise and require our said Governor-General from time to time by himself or by any other person to be authorised by him in that behalf to administer to every person who shall be appointed to be by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual or by the Secretary of State in Council of India to be a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council or a member of a Governor's Executive Council and to every person who shall be appointed to be a member of a Lieutenant-Governor's Executive Council and to every person whom any of our said Governors shall appoint to be a minister the oaths of allegiance and of office in the said forms together with the oath of secrecy hereto appended.

AFFIRMATION IN PLACE OF OATH.

(4) And we do further direct that every person who under these instructions shall be required to take an oath may make an affirmation in place of an oath if he has any objection to making an oath.

(5) And we do hereby authorise and empower our said Governor-General in our name and on our behalf to grant to any offender convicted in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction by any court of justice within our said territories a pardon either to agree or subject to such lawful conditions as to him may seem fit.

(6) And inasmuch as the policy of our Parliament is set forth in the preamble to the said Government of India Act 1919, we do hereby require our said Governor-General to be vigilant that this policy is constantly furthered alike by his Government and by the local Governments of all our presidencies and provinces.

(7) In particular it is our will and pleasure that the powers of superintendence, direction and control over the said local Governments vested in our said Governor-General and in our Governor-General's Council shall unless grave reason to the contrary appears be exercised with a view to furthering the policy of the local governments of all our Governors of provinces when such policy finds favour with a majority of the members of the legislative council of the province.

ADMINISTRATION IN HARMONY WITH WISHES OF PEOPLE.

(8) Similarly it is our will and pleasure that our said Governor-General shall use all endeavour, consistent with the fulfilment of his responsibilities to our Parliament for the welfare of our Indian subjects, that the administration of the matters committed to the direct charge of our Governor-General in Council may be conducted in harmony with the wishes of our said subjects as expressed by their representatives in the Indian Legislature so far as the same shall appear to him to be just and reasonable.

(9) For above all things it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament for the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of our Empire may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its due place among our dominions. Therefore we do charge our said Governor-General by the means aforesaid and by all other means which may to him seem fit to guide the course of our subjects in India whose governance we have committed to his charge so that subject on the

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

GANDHI VS. LENIN.

Gandhi v. Lenin. By S. A. Dango, published by the Liberty Literature Company, Bombay 2

Mr. Dango's excellent little volume of compact thought is marred by the slight defect of a somewhat acrimonious vein running through the "Foreword" by the author himself. We hasten to add that the Foreword, because it is acrimonious, is none the less accurate. The picture of the hack-writer's woes is harrowing indeed and that of the great "Leader" writing the Preface is disgraceful in proportion. But, perhaps, it would have been more in consonance with the great, thought-provoking theme which he has undertaken, if he had, in this work, omitted any reference to this human weakness.

The book opens with a well-thought out genesis of the present-day society and its dominant feature, the Class War. The inevitable consequence of modern industrialism, an indefensible inequality in the distribution of wealth, is quite truly regarded by the author as explaining the present cleavage between the classes and the masses. And those of us who can see at the bottom of the mischief will realise, with Mr. Dango, that the hostility between the "Haves" and the "Have-Nots" is likely to be more embittered, more cruel than any blood feud of which history can tell us. He has selected for analytical study two of the foremost fighters against this evil of the age. The comparison between Gandhi and Lenin is on the surface not quite obvious; for while the one is eclipsing even the "Gentle Jesus" in his meekness, humility, charity and self-sacrifice, the other seems to have identified himself with the militant proletariat. Gandhi suggests more easily Buddha under the Upari tree. Lenin calls up the picture of a warrior, armed in panoply, scaling the walls of a mighty citadel and waving from its topmost towers the blood-red banner of victorious proletariat. Mr. Dango's analysis is summarised on page 37 of the book which lays out in tabular form Gandhi's and Lenin's conception of the origin of our social sore, the remedies suggested by each and the steps by which each would realise the ultimate aim. While according to this analysis, Gandhi considers modern civilisation, especially modern industrialisation and the consequent vices of humanity as the origin of all our social evils, Lenin would rather ascribe it to the seizure of the means of production by the capitalists, the inequality of wealth and the consequent impoverishment of the proletariat who form the majority of humanity. To Gandhi, therefore, the only acceptable remedy seems to lie in a wholesale destruction of modern industrialism, the entire negation of the spirit of modern civilisation and modern mechanism, Lenin believes the cure to lie in making the modern spirit to work for the common good of humanity as distinguished from the present-day exclusive benefit of the capitalist class and its willing tools. Lenin says: "Seize the means of production, and keep the surplus value for the benefit of the community at large." Gandhi would even destroy the surplus value as he finds the search for this unwise, says, excess to be at the root of all avarice, meanness, and class or race wars which follow in consequence.

We need not trace this analysis further in the limited space of a cursory review. The book is at once a study and a challenge. The study is impartial and sympathetic, but it is none the less clear which way the author's sympathies lie. Agreeing with him in the main in the analysis of the social evil, and accepting his thesis that the Mahatma is out to fight this evil under the thin pretence of a limited immediate goal, and that Non-Cooperation has a deeper economic, as it is claimed to have a deeper spiritual, significance than what appears to its detractors or even to those who make of it a temporary political expedient—we cannot yet see eye to eye with the author in the practical possibilities of the movement and its author. If the triumph won by human intelligence over the brute forces of nature are to be prized, and we cannot identify all mechanical discoveries or inventions with the sordid commercial aspect of the same, though, indeed, that aspect is held too painfully prominent before our eyes to be forgotten even for a moment, we do not see any wisdom, any possibility of the ultimate good to mankind by the absolute suppression of all surplus value through intervention of mechanical labour. The Churkha may have a political value; but economically it must necessarily stand at a discount as compared to the power driven machinery. And our preference for the latter is not because it enables the rich capitalists to enslave and grind down the proletariat; there can be no difference on this central question. Between Mr. Gandhi and his critics. It is rather because mechanical power enables humanity to obtain the same result in a shorter space of time, with a smaller cost of effort than would be the case under hand-labour. The ideal of self-sufficiency may be poetic; it is certainly not progressive. If it were accepted in totality, the mere material cause of human existence will prevent our race from developing those finer graces of life, from cultivating those nobler qualities, and valences on which alone the ultimate salvation of the race must rest. This does not mean that the theory of the "Injured class" affords the only guarantee for the

continuance and expansion of modern civilisation, nor does it necessarily involve an unqualified acceptance of the mechanical side of that civilisation. But we think the sum total of human achievement is yet infinitesimal to what it must be before the human race can be enfranchised from the domination of unknown forces of nature. If, now, the ideal of self-sufficiency is so far resuscitated as to demand of each man and woman and child the negation of all that makes modern life more comfortable if not happier, owing to the consuming demands of working to meet the individual's needs, there will be no progress in our race against nature, under which term we include all those forces which do not yet admit of human sovereignty. The removal of material inequalities, as Lenin would have it, is the first condition for the greater development of a larger number of souls. The end must therefore be identical for every social reformer who is at once genuine and radical. But the means, here contrasted leave one with an honest doubt whether the great saint of modern India is not making the common mistake of confounding an accident with an essential property of common evil. British dominion in India is an accident of our history. Capitalist drain is also an accident. But accidents even where they are inevitable concomitants are not necessarily consequential as cause and effect. What is required is removal of the capitalist and of racial domination.

K. T. S.

THE HERO OF MAHARASHTRA

Shivaji, by Sheshadri Vasudev Raddi. Published by the author 1921. Price Rs. 3. One of the chief objects of this biography is to show clearly that Shivaji was no champion of Hinduism against Mohammedans, theory started by someone some years ago, and accepted by a good many prejudiced persons afterwards. He was really the spirit of provincialism (in its best sense) fighting against the spirit of imperialism. The descendants of Timur, who were ruling at Delhi resolved to extend their empire in the south. Their Majestic March commenced. The Hindus and Mohammedans of the South then united together because they did not want to be incorporated in the Moghul Empire. The Muslim Sultans of the South, it must be noted, were essentially Indian. They did not maintain their thrones with the help of an aristocracy or a hired foreign soldiery, but with the good wishes of their subjects. The work of Shivaji was merely the continuation of the work of other Deccanis like Chand Bibi and Malik Ambar. The Hindus and Mohammedans of say, Bijapur, or Golconda, looked upon each other as 'brothers,' but upon the Moghuls as 'foreigners.' And when the Moghuls captured any place in the South, they sold as slaves not only its Hindu but Mohammedan inhabitants as well. The fact that Shivaji was not the bigoted representative of Hinduism against Islam is further proved by the fact that there were many Mohammedan officers as well as soldiers in his army. Of the two admirals of his navy, one was a Mohammedan! Then again, had he been an anti-Mohammedan, he would not have retained Mohammedan titles for his court, military and other officers nor would he have helped to defend Bijapur against the Moghuls as he did do. He would also not have revived the institutions of the Nizam Shahi government, had he been filled with a hatred against Islam. The fact is that the Marathas were very happy and powerful in the various Mohammedan States of the South, and so they loved them and fought for them against their enemies from the north.

The greatness of Shivaji does not merely rest upon the fact that he was the founder of a dynasty or empire, or upon his military exploits. He was a great organiser and administrator as well. He appointed eight different ministers to carry on the work of government under the presidency of the Prime Minister. These ministers were not mere creatures of his, it might be noted. They had the full confidence of the people, and, therefore, they might be called their representatives with justice. But at the same time, Shivaji like all military men believed in centralization. He kept up the village pauchayats, but he weakened the powers of the village *patel*, and destroyed all village walls. Those people, therefore, who are in favour of keeping up our old Village-System, with its republican institutions, cannot admire Shivaji altogether. The author is perhaps right in thinking that for introducing various changes in his civil institutions, Shivaji is the most thoughtful Hindu ruler since the coming of Islam in India.

That Shivaji was a great man morally is shown by the author clearly. He never allowed his soldiers to touch women, children and religious people, whether Hindu or Mohammedan. Those who regard him as anti-Mohammedan, might bear in mind that he never once gave orders to his men to destroy a Muslim mosque or tomb. His sense of equity and justice was also great. For, wherever his army encamped, it paid the full price of whatever articles it bought for its consumption or use. He was also ready to compensate the East India Company for whatever losses it had suffered from his men at Rajapur in 1680.

The creation of a powerful navy was one of the greatest achievements of Shivaji. Before his time, there was no Maratha navy or empire or navy, but before he

died all the three institutions were in existence in their full glory. This newly-created navy of his had conquered the whole of the west coast of India from Vingurla to Bombay—except the Island of Janjira which was able to defy it most successfully. Remarkable as this achievement was, it is, however, regrettable that Shivaji did not see the necessity of wiping out the Portuguese Power from India. Great as he was, he ought to have foreseen the harm that these merchants from the West were going to do to his native country, and consequently nipped them in the bud.

The author does not want to deify Shivaji. He admits that his hero did several things which were not always justifiable from the highest moral view point though they were, necessary from the point of view of self-defence or provincial patriotism. What place the subject of his biography occupies in the history of India, the author has not discussed properly. Is he a star of the first magnitude like Asoka and Akbar, or is he much below them? One thing Mr. Raddi must admit, and that is, that Shivaji has not enriched the highest culture of India by giving distinct encouragement to literary men, or artists or scientists. His was no court of Vikram, Bhoja or Akbar.

The proof-reading has been very careless, and so there are plenty of mistakes left uncorrected in the book. A sketch map has been appended, but one is not able to decide definitely what it is there for. Is it the empire that Shivaji carved out for himself? The author might have explained it to us by means of some title or other.

V. B. M.

OLD INDIAN STORIES

Tales of King Vikrama, by C. A. Kincaid with 7 illustrations by M. V. Dharmadhar. Oxford University Press, 1921.

Mr. Kincaid, one of our acting High Court judges at present, is doing very useful work for India. He has collected together various folk tales about the outlaws of Kathiawar and presented them in an English garb. He has also written a 'History of the Maratha people' and other readable books. The present book is translation of the famous 'Vaital Pachisi,' a portion of which is also translated by Burton, the glorious and fascinating Vampire. But this translation is not from the Sanskrit original, but from a Marathi translation of an old Hindi translation of the famous stories. The stories are told here in a simple and clear manner, so that children can understand them. To expect the rhythm and movement of Burton's prose from everyone is to set one's expectations too high. And Mr. Kincaid does not appear to rival that famous Orientalist, as he himself tells us in the preface.

We must confess that we cannot say anything much in favour of the illustrations to this book. They seem to have been very carelessly done, and betray at times a total lack of imagination or historical accuracy. For example, look at the illustration facing page 123. How could a Muslim mosque have been erected at Benares or anywhere else in India at the time when these stories were first told or written? The particular mosque represented in the picture is the mosque that Aurangzeb built at Benares! Are Indian artists never going to learn their history? The other illustrations are hardly better. In the illustration facing page 81 of the book, the Princess is shown as sleeping on the terrace-roof with her husband, as well as lying in the air-car of the Gandharva who abducted her! Surely, she could not have been in both places at the same time! At least the story does not tell us so!

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"The Lost Theorems of Euclid." P. S. G. Dubash, D.Sc., Dr. Chron; Dr. S. C. Sanitair, M. K. San, L. P. B. E. A., F. T. P.

This article first appeared in the "Indian Engineering," and the author has sent a reprint of it to us for review. It contains eleven geometrical theorems of a rather easy type, being merely deductions from well-known principles and formulae. There is no novelty about many of these theorems and some of them like the Theorems No. 1 to No. 7 must have been well-known even in Euclid's day, for Euclid was rather the compiler than the discoverer of the problems given in his Books. The proof of the Theorem No. 1 is much too long and somewhat defective. In order to prove that the area of a triangle is half the product of the base and the altitude, it is not at all necessary to consider the different cases of the right-angled, equilateral, acute-angled, and obtuse-angled triangles separately. The reasoning at times falls short of being altogether convincing, as when in the proof of the Theorem No. 2 the argument runs as: "Again O D is $\frac{1}{2}$ A O because, and A O is equal to the radius, therefore A D is A O plus O D." The last three theorems do not quite belong to the sphere of plane geometry, for they are derived merely from formulae like $2 \sin r$ and $\sin r$. Several geometric ratios are given in this article, but as these ratios are incommensurable, they can never be exactly expressed in arithmetical numbers and become erroneous when applied to large figures. The author seems to have lighted upon an exhausted mine, for hundreds of exercises such as these appear every year in new editions of mathematical books.

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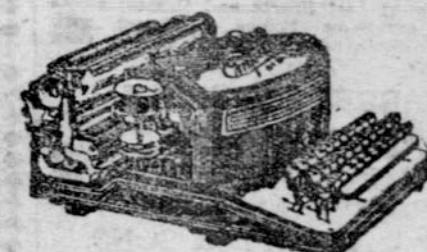
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